

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# JOURNAL

# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XLV. NUMBER 31.  
WHOLE NUMBER 2328.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1908.

SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.  
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

## IN RELOADING AMMUNITION

USE

### W.-A. .30 CAL.

for .30-40 and .30-45

### LIGHTNING

for other high power cartridges

### SHARPSHOOTER

for black powder rifles

### UNIQUE

for gallery loads

### BULLSEYE

for Revolvers

For information address: Rifle Smokeless Division  
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY  
Wilmington, Del.

## COLT'S

Trade Mark

### "NEW SERVICE" REVOLVER.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

### CALIBRE .45.

### Colt's Pat. Fire Arms Mfg. Co.,

Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.



## THE GARLOCK PACKING CO.

Manufacturers of

### GARLOCK FIBROUS PACKINGS

and

### PITT METAL PACKINGS

Recognized the World over as the Highest Grade Packing manufactured.

136 LIBERTY ST.,  
NEW YORK CITY.

Write for catalogue No. 40.

604 ARCH ST.,  
PHILADELPHIA.



## LUNKENHEIMER VALVES

HEAVIER THAN IMITATIONS

### THE LUNKENHEIMER CO. Cincinnati Ohio



### JENKINS '96 SHEET PACKING

THE ORIGINAL UNVULCANIZED PACKING

Suitable for all steam joints. Not only does it make a tight joint quickly, but it makes a joint that will last. Made in sheets, and also, to order, in GASKETS cut to any size or shape. All genuine is stamped with Trade Mark as shown in the cut, and is guaranteed.

Jenkins Bros., New York, Boston, Phila., Chicago, London

## TOBIN BRONZE

TRADE MARK.  
Registered in U. S. Patent office.

**NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER** Can be forged at Cherry Red Heat  
Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc., Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condensers, Rudders, Center Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches, Powder Press Plates, Boiler and Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Yacht Shafting finished true, smooth and straight, ready for fitting. For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

**THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY,**  
99 John Street NEW YORK  
SOLE MANUFACTURERS

Manning,  
Maxwell &  
Moore, Inc.

Specializing in  
Machine Tools,  
Shaw Cranes,  
Steam Specialties

85-87-89 Liberty St.,  
New York

The Largest Dis-  
tributors of Labor-  
Saving Machinery  
and Mechanical  
Supplies in the  
World.

## "CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

### HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited,

Walkerville, Canada

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

WEAR

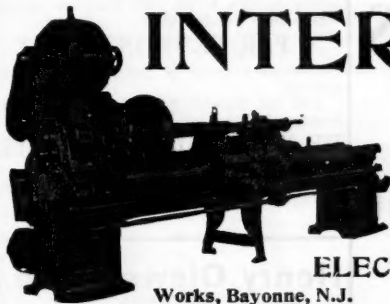
## Elliott Ear Protectors

\$1.00 per pair.

J. A. R. ELLIOTT, P. O. Box 201, New York



## INTER-POLE



Motors operate at a constant speed irrespective of load,

WITHOUT SPARKING.

Speed ratios up to 6 to 1.

Bulletins tell more.

### ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.,

Works, Bayonne, N.J.

11 Pine Street, New York.

## PATENT BINDERS

FOR FILING THE  
Army and Navy Journal  
By Mail, postpaid, \$1.25  
Delivered at office, \$1.00

Building for the Navies of the World

3 3 3 3

## The Lake Submarine Boat

The Original Even Keel, Submersible Type.  
Protected by Patents.

Practical and Reliable for Harbor, Coast and Sea Defense or Offense

3 3 3 3

### The Lake Torpedo Boat Company

605 and 606 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

## FINANCIAL

# Merchants National Bank

## NEW YORK

Capital and Surplus **\$3,500,000** **FOUNDED 1803** Deposits over **\$20,000,000**

GOVERNMENT, STATE AND CITY DEPOSITARY  
Foreign Exchange . . . Letters of Credit . . . Cable Transfers  
ACCOUNTS OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS INVITED

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, President  
ELBERT A. BRINKERHOFF, Vice-Pres.  
ZOHETH S. FREEMAN, Vice-Pres.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier  
ALBERT S. COX, Asst. Cashier  
OWEN E. PAYNTER, Asst. Cashier

# Hornblower & Weeks

## BANKERS & BROKERS

Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

## INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Commission Orders Executed in all Markets

53 STATE ST., BOSTON. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 152 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.  
NEW HAVEN HARTFORD PROVIDENCE NEWPORT

# WELLS FARGO NEVADA NATIONAL BANK

of San Francisco

Capital Paid Up - - - \$ 6,000,000.00  
Surplus and Undivided Profits - - - 4 690,567.95  
Total - - - \$10,690,567.95

Exceptional Facilities. Special Attention Given to Banking Business of Army and Navy Officers.  
Allotments handled. Drafts and Letters of Credit Issued.

# CARNEGIE TRUST CO.

115 BROADWAY

# RESOURCES

## OVER

**\$10,000,000.00**

Interest paid on  
check accounts.

Chas. C. Dickinson, Pres't

Members, Consolidated Stock Exchange, New York

# C. H. VAN BUREN & CO

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN,  
6 Wall Street, New York.

Branch Office: 415 Broadway—24 E. 42d St.  
A general Banking and Brokerage business transacted.  
Interest allowed on deposits. Accounts subject to check  
on demand. Market letters sent upon request.

## SCHOOLS

# Hampton College

Classical School for Girls and Young Ladies.  
Unusual advantages in Art and Music. Ten minutes' ride  
by electric car from Old Point Comfort. College certificate.  
For further particulars address

MISS FITCHETT

Hampton, Va.

(Gen. Calvin DeWitt, Washington, D. C.

Maj. Geo. H. Sands, 10th Cav., Manila, P. I.

Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, Los Angeles, Cal.

Maj. Fred. L. Strong, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. R. H. Patterson, Fort Screven, Cal.

Capt. D. E. Holley, 4th Inf., Manila, P. I.

Maj. J. D. Barrette, Fortress Monroe, Va.

Maj. J. N. Lewis, Fort Monroe, Va.

References:

GLENDALE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

GLENDALE, Ohio.

Suburban to Cincinnati. 54th year begins Sept. 23.

Special arrangements for students for the entire year.

Every opportunity a school of excellence can offer.

Miss R. J. DeVore, A.M., President

TRANSLATED FRENCH NOVELS (some illus-

trated); Actress' Photos. Catalog with Samples 25 cents,

letterpostage, 5 cents)

(A. DE SAILLE, 20 Rue de la Michodiere, Paris.

# Navy and Army Men

We number among our depositors many  
of your associates in all parts of the world  
and invite you to send for full information,  
telling the manner in which they allot their  
salary to this large, safe bank, no matter  
where they are located.

## 4 PER CENT INTEREST

compounded twice a year, paid on any  
amount.

Ask for booklet "A-N," explaining our  
system of "Banking by Mail."

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS & TRUST CO.,  
CLEVELAND, O.

The Oldest and Largest Trust Co. in Ohio.  
Capital and Surplus 6½ Million Dollars.

# Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS

11, 12, 13 AND 17 BROAD ST.

Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Cheque accounts received and interest paid on balances. Orders  
filled for Bond, Note and Stock issues of

GOVERNMENTS—CITIES—RAILROADS  
and advances made thereon.

LETTERS OF CREDIT  
ISSUES AVAILABLE THE WORLD OVER

# THE RIGGS NATIONAL BANK

(formerly Riggs & Co.)

OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Capital \$1,000,000 Surplus \$1,300,000

Collections, allotments and transfers for Army  
and Navy Officers, whether at home or abroad.

INVESTMENTS. LETTERS OF CREDIT.

# THE MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

1319 Linden Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Courses for West Point and Annapolis, for 2nd  
Lieutenant in Army and Marine Corps, for Assistant  
Paymaster in Navy, for Cadet in Revenue  
Cutter Service. Instruction by correspondence or  
in class. Send for circulars.

NEW-YORK, Pelham Manor. (Half hour from New York.)

Mrs. Hazen's Suburban School FOR GIRLS

Mrs. JOHN CUNNINGHAM HAZEN, Principal.

MISS M. L. MCKAY, Associate Principals.

MISS S. L. TRACY, Associate Principals.

Miss Lippincott and Miss Baker's

Home School for Girls.

Special department for girls under sixteen.

2115 Cal. Ave., Washington, D. C.

## HOTELS

# WHEN IN BOSTON STAY AT THE COPLEY SQUARE HOTEL

HUNTINGTON AVE., EXETER AND BLADGEN STS.

A high-class modern house, intelligent service, moderate prices, pleasant rooms, superior cuisine. Long distance  
telephones in every room. 300 rooms—200 with private baths. AMOS H. WHIPPLE, PROPRIETOR

# Hotel Flanders



47th St., West, New York  
(200 feet east of Broadway)

Absolutely Fireproof.

250 rooms with private bath and shower.  
Special Rates to Army and Navy officers  
and their families.  
Write for illustrated booklet containing  
theater index, etc.

THOMAS M. CARROL, Manager.

# Commonwealth Hotel

Bowdoin St. (Opp. State House), BOSTON.



New and absolutely fireproof, floors even of stone; nothing  
wood, but doors. Equipped with vacuum cleaning plant  
L. D. 'phones in all rooms. A temperance hotel.  
Rooms with hot and cold water and free public bath, \$1  
and \$1.50 a day. Rooms with private bath, \$1.50 and \$2 a  
day. Weekly rate, with hot and cold water, \$5 to \$8; with  
private bath, \$9 to \$10. Suites of two rooms with baths,  
\$15 to \$25. Send for booklet. Storer F. Crafts, Mgr.

# HOTEL GALLATIN

70-72 West 46th St. near Fifth Ave.  
NEW YORK CITY

A quiet and exclusive hotel, conveniently  
located. Near all the best shops, theatres and  
clubs. The patronage of Army and Navy offi-  
cers and their families is particularly desired.

T. V. BARTON, Prop.

# THE NEW GRAND

Broadway and  
51st Street, New York.

"In the Centre of Everything."  
500 ROOMS. 300 BATHS.  
Recognized Army and Navy Headquarters.

Moderate Prices,  
HURBERT GRAND HOTEL CO., George F. Hurbert, Pres.

# PARK AVENUE HOTEL, ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF

Park (4th) Ave., 32d & 33d St., New York.  
Special accommodations to Army and Navy.  
Accessible to all theatres and dep't stores.  
European Plan, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per day. Subway station (33rd  
St.) in front of the house. REED & BARNETT, Prop.

# MANSION HOUSE

Brooklyn Heights.

Directly opposite Wall Street, N. Y.

Select family and transient hotel.

SPECIAL ARMY AND NAVY RATES

J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.



"The Aristocrat of Olive Oils"

# NICELLE OLIVE OIL

Made and Bottled in  
Nice, France

Nicelle Olive Oil Co.  
NEW YORK

Ask at your Post Exchange or Ship Store

# The Bradbury Piano.

For over half a century the choice  
of critical buyers.

Write for Catalogue, Prices and  
Bradbury special plan of payments.

F. G. SMITH, M/r.

Salesrooms,

142 Fifth Avenue cor. 19th St.  
New York

BROOKLYN—334 and 774 Fulton St.  
JERSEY CITY—95 Montgomery St.

NEWARK, N. J.—755 Broad St.

# Fairmont Hotel

SAN FRANCISCO

The most superbly situated Hotel  
in the world—overlooking the "Bat-  
tleship Row" and Bay of San Fran-  
cisco.

Headquarters Army and Navy.

The Social Center of City.

Convenient to Business and The-  
ater sections.

RATES—  
Single Room with Bath, \$2.50 upwards  
Suites with Bath, \$10.00 upward  
Every Room with Bath.

Under Management of  
PALACE HOTEL COMPANY

# NEW ORLEANS

"The Gateway of the Mississippi"

The Great City of the Great South

The Largest Cotton, Rice and Sugar Market  
in the World

THE MOST POPULAR WINTER RESORT  
IN AMERICA

Continuous Horse Racing Golf Links  
Hunting and Fishing  
Comfort Health Pleasure  
11 Theaters

NEW

# ST. CHARLES HOTEL

Modern Fireproof First-class

Accommodating One Thousand Guests.

Turkish, Russian, Roman and Plain Baths  
Luxurious Sun Baths and Palm Garden

ANDREW R. BLAKELY & COMPANY, Ltd.  
Proprietors

HOTEL ST. GEORGE. Clark and  
Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS,  
Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates.  
Capt WM TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

# EBBITT HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS

H. C. BURCH, PROPRIETOR.

# Cicquot Club GINGER ALE

Is an absolutely pure delectable  
beverage for the home—for  
"the hike." Of pure water  
and pure ginger, we assert it  
is unsurpassed.

Booklet "WHY" on request

CLICQUOT CLUB CO.,  
Millis, Mass.

# PATENTS

C. L. PARKER

Late Examiner, U. S. Patent Office

Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents  
American and foreign patents secured promptly and with  
special regard to the full legal protection of the invention.

Handbook for inventors sent upon request.

278 Diets Bldg. WASHINGTON, D. C.



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office, No. 20 Vesey street, New York.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1908.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscriptions, \$6.00 per year. To clubs ordering ten copies or more, \$3.00 each copy. As the purpose of this special club rate of \$3.00 per year is to encourage individual subscriptions, it is allowed for single subscriptions from members of the Services and their families, but not for organizations of any kind, to which the price is uniformly \$6.00. Club subscriptions are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the JOURNAL.

This newspaper is owned and published by W. C. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York; W. C. Church, president; Willard Church, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE BEST ADDRESS FOR LETTERS IS ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, BOX 558, NEW YORK.

Desirable as it is that the grade of vice-admiral should be established in the Navy, it is to be feared that those who are striving to bring it about during the present session of Congress will have only their trouble for their pains. Unpleasant though it be, there is nothing to gain by ignoring the fact that the present Congress is not generously disposed toward either the Navy or the Army. The appropriations for both services will undoubtedly be considerably less than the department estimates. The fate of various measures of real urgency is extremely doubtful. The trouble is, and it is a recurrent one, that the present session of Congress is a political rather than a business session. With a Presidential campaign in prospect, both parties are jockeying for advantage, and both seem possessed of the astonishing belief that measures designed to strengthen the national defenses would be unpopular with the voting masses. This belief is an affront to the common intelligence of the people. We believe that if either party in Congress were to declare unequivocally for a four battleship increase in the Navy, for a liberal increase in the pay of officers and men of both Services, for the creation of an Army Service Corps and for other measures approved by the President looking to increased efficiency in our entire defensive organization—such a program would be heartily approved by the country at large. To declare for such a program, however, would require great courage, and unhappily, on the eve of a Presidential campaign, courage is a quality of which both parties in Congress are pitifully destitute.

Mr. Thomas F. Millard's letters on conditions in the Philippines, which are running in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, afford some helpful light as to the problems involved in the American control of the islands. Mr. Millard's views as to the present and future situation in the archipelago are distinctly sanguine. He believes that the worst difficulties have been surmounted. As to independence, he remarks, "the less said the better." There is, he admits, undoubtedly an impulse toward nationality among the Filipinos, but it seems to be growing less pronounced and will not be a disturbing factor in the future unless stimulated by encouragement from the United States. The Japanese "war scare" has done much to quiet the talk about independence, the Filipinos having derived from it a glimpse of the archipelago "as another Korea, and the vision had a salutary effect." One thing that Mr. Millard observes with some solicitude is the disinclination of Americans employed in the civil service of the Philippines to remain there. He thinks there is danger that the efficiency of the insular government will be impaired by the gradual elimination of the American element. The Americans are dissatisfied, not with their positions, but with their prospects, for they already foresee that in time, should the present policy be continued, Americans in the various bureaus will be displaced by Filipinos as they already have been in other branches. This feeling of discouragement, Mr. Millard declares, is extending to all branches of the civil service, including the American judges of the Courts of First Instance and to the Civil Commission.

Mr. Millard further says there are now upward of thirty-six hundred public schools open in the Philippine islands in which more than six thousand native teachers are employed. The American teachers are retiring, and it is more and more difficult to persuade other Americans to take their places. Many competent American clerks withdraw from the various bureaus every month, and there appears to be a growing feeling that Americans have nothing to gain by remaining in the service. It is thought that it was with the hope of persuading desir-

able Americans to remain that Secretary Taft, in his address at the opening of the Philippine Assemblage, recommended the enactment of a civil service pension law for the islands. The extent to which the Filipinos have been advanced to official position is shown by Mr. Millard in the following statement: Of thirty-seven provincial governors in the archipelago all but eight are natives; the Courts of First Instance have thirteen native and nine American judges; of the two judges of the Land Court, one, the senior, is a native, the other an American. Nearly all the third members of provincial boards are natives; all the provincial fiscals are natives; nearly all the municipal presidents, the barrio tenientes and justices of the peace are natives, and if a prospective reorganization of the Supreme Court is effected the bench of that tribunal will consist of four native and three American justices. Enough has been said to show that the control of the insular administration is rapidly passing to the hands of the Filipinos. Whether undue haste is being made in this transfer is open to question. As to one of the beneficent forces attending the American undertaking in the Philippines, Mr. Millard remarks: "Thousands of Americans who had served in the Army secured their discharge out here, and many found employment in government positions. To the credit of our Nation, it may be said that these men, on the whole, performed their duties well, and have left an indelible imprint upon the islands and people."

In a letter to the New York Times, Mr. Millard gives an interesting account of conditions in the Moro Province, which is included in the Military Department of Mindanao. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss commanding. Mr. Millard states that the Moro Province is self-supporting, that the territory is rich in resources and that the condition of the inhabitants has improved under American rule. Many schools have been established, but it is difficult to persuade the Moro children to attend, though the attendance is increasing. The Moro has never been subjugated and is ready to take up arms at any time and on slight provocation. The Moro constabulary, organized by the American authorities, do excellent work and are regarded as a trustworthy police force. Army officers are quoted as saying that with similar training and equipment the Moros would make better soldiers than the Japanese. Jolo is described by Mr. Millard as being the most interesting island of the Sulu archipelago. In this island one steps into a warlike atmosphere. Orders stipulate that no American soldier shall ever be without arms, the result being that the stranger encounters many soldiers going about with their revolvers always exposed to view. Mr. Millard met a party of enlisted men returning from a swim in the surf, each one with a revolver in his hand. "The reason for this extraordinary precaution in time of peace," Mr. Millard explains, "is the juramentada, a type of religious fanatic who occasionally gets it into his crazy head to draw his barong and run amuck. He exists in all parts of the Moro country, but Jolo seems to be his favorite habitat."

Now that the House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably on the bill (S. 652) to create the grade of captain in the Philippine Scouts, it is to be hoped that the measure may become a law during the present session of Congress. The present status of the Scouts, so far as officers are concerned, is anomalous and unfair. The highest grade for Scout officers proper is that of first lieutenant, the higher officers being first lieutenants of the Army detailed to Scout companies with the grade of captain and captains of the Army detailed with the grade of major. The result of this arrangement is that a large number of highly capable first lieutenants of Scouts, many of whom have served ever since the Scout organization was established, are entirely without hope of promotion unless a rearrangement can be effected along the lines proposed in the pending bill. These Scout lieutenants include a considerable number of former non-commissioned officers of the Army with fine records in the Regular Service who, as several Army officers familiar with the situation point out, are justly entitled to promotion. The creation of the grade of captain in the Scout organization would solve the matter in a way to which we have heard no objection from any source. It would not only insure an orderly flow of promotion for Scout officers, thus tending to contentment and increased efficiency, but in addition it would enable Army officers now serving with the Scouts to return to their regular organizations, where there is increasing need of their presence.

The changing order of things in Russia was strikingly illustrated in the Duma on March 11, when that body engaged in a public discussion of foreign affairs—the first time such a thing ever happened in Russia. The discussion arose over a bill to raise the Russian legation at Tokio to the rank of an embassy and fix the Ambassador's salary at \$30,000, and it is significant that the measure passed unanimously, though the salary grant was reduced to \$25,000. The debate on this bill was impressive in that it brought forth an utterance from a member of the Duma—M. Izvolsky—who evidently approaches more closely to the stature of a real statesman than any of his contemporaries. He contended that the protection of Russia's interests could most easily be assured by recasting her relations with Japan. He pointed out that Russia and Japan have preserved mutual re-

spect since the war, that neither had lost any part of her patrimony, and that the two nations might clasp hands with no loss of dignity. M. Izvolsky declared that Russia, the United States and Germany were striving with a common impulse to establish a durable equilibrium in the Pacific and thus insure the peace of the world, and he remarked that the Anglo-Russian agreement had the same object in view. These utterances savor of statesmanship. If the Duma contains a fair proportion of men like their author, that body will in due time justify its existence.

The friction that has arisen in British Columbia between Japanese and Hindoo laborers and the trades union hostility to the importation of workmen from the Orient has had the natural effect of uniting the Japanese and the Chinese in the British Northwest against what they denounce as race persecution, and the situation vividly illustrates the closer contact and the sharper competition into which changing events have brought the Orient and the Occident. With upward of eight thousand Japanese and perhaps as many Chinese in the zone of the recent disorder, with an outspoken dislike of both races on the part of the white inhabitants and with the open declaration that British Columbia is and must continue to be a white man's country, the elements are at hand which may easily combine in a problem grave enough to tax the resources of British statesmanship. In British Columbia, in Canada proper and in Australasia there is a deep and growing hostility to the competition of Asiatic labor. That the white inhabitants of the colonies named will try to exclude the Japanese is as certain as sunrise, and just in proportion as Great Britain employs rigorous measures to thwart those efforts the loyalty of those colonies to the empire will decline. Here, then, roughly outlined, is the problem which Great Britain has to solve.

The outbreak in British Columbia is merely a local manifestation of a world-wide and increasingly-tense competition between rival civilizations, rival races, religious ideals, and moral standards. The white-skinned and the dark-skinned races of humanity never have, and it is obvious that they never will, amalgamate nor will they meet together on a common basis of recognized equality. But Great Britain, by entering into a hard and fast alliance with the bravest and most progressive nation in Asia, has inspired the whole Orient with dreams and hopes of that very consummation. Until the negotiation of that treaty it seemed reasonably certain that the mighty struggle between the East and the West for the mastery in commerce and prestige would be fought out within the zones of Oriental territory and influence. But with Great Britain and Japan bound together in a hard and fast alliance to act together in certain contingencies, events might easily transfer the scene of the inevitable contest to European or American soil. In view of that sinister possibility one must feel that the German Emperor was not far out of the way in characterizing the Anglo-Japanese treaty as the gravest political and diplomatic blunder of modern times.

In view of the widening interest in this country in aerial navigation special importance attaches to "Airships Past and Present," by Capt. A. Hildebrandt, instructor in the Prussian Balloon Corps, a translation of which by W. H. Story has been published by the D. Van Nostrand Company, of New York. In this large and attractively illustrated volume the author has virtually rewritten and elaborated the whole history of ballooning and made a most timely exposition of the development of the airship and its use for scientific purposes. Captain Hildebrandt was a member of the international commission appointed to consider the application of ballooning to various branches of scientific work and has been associated with many of the foremost pioneers in aerial navigation, so that his treatment of the subject bears the weight of authority. The work is not designed as a text book, it is non-technical in treatment and the student of aerial navigation will find it both instructive and entertaining. It is one of the most comprehensive as well as one of the most important of all published works on the subject with which it deals. Price, \$3.50.

In a list of recently accepted members of the United States Infantry Association we find the names of seven officers of the National Guard of various states. This is a significant and gratifying circumstance. It is another token of the growing interest of National Guard officers in the Regular Service and it shows that the efforts to bring the militia and the Army into closer association are making real progress. All commissioned officers of the organized militia are eligible to membership in the Infantry Association, and should avail themselves of the privilege. The object of the Association is to promote the Infantry arm of the military service of our country by maintaining its best standards and traditions, by fostering esprit de corps, by the dissemination of professional knowledge and by the exchange of ideas as to the utilization of such knowledge, with particular reference to the role of infantry in modern war. That is a platform upon which the militia and the Army can get together with no difficulty whatever.

John D. Spreckels, of San Francisco, is said to be seeking a concession to build a railroad down the peninsula of Lower California to Magdalena Bay and thence across to the port of La Paz.



The March number of the Engineering Digest contains the following condensation of an article in the Illuminating Engineer on subaqueous harbor lighting: "An ingenious device for illuminating harbors and waterways has recently been patented by Mr. L. Dion, of Wilkes-barre, Pa. It consists of a cable, having connected at intervals short branches to which are attached incandescent electric lamps fitted with reflectors which will concentrate the light into parallel beams as nearly as possible and send it upward. The lamp and reflector are made sufficiently buoyant so that they will maintain an upright position. The cable thus equipped is then laid in the proper position in the waterway to be lighted up, and connected with a source of electric supply from shore. The course of the channel will thus be marked out by brilliantly lighted spots on the surface of the water. It is a well-known fact that even the highest waves do not produce any disturbance a very short distance below their own depth. The cable with its connected lamps will therefore always be in practically still water. The only condition under which this system would seem to be unavailable would be where the water might be turbid. In ocean harbors or roadsteads there is apparently nothing in the way of its successful employment, and this is the view taken by numerous naval and navigation authorities of the highest rank. An important feature of this system is the fact that it offers as good guidance in the densest fog as in perfectly clear weather. Fog and wind practically never occur together, and the beam of light would therefore project from the level surface of the water up through the fog. By the use of a water telescope, which is a tube having an observation glass that can be dropped beneath the surface of the water, or by the provision of a bull's-eye inserted in the hull of the vessel below the water line, it would be possible to guide the ship without reference to the surface light on the water."

A handy and valuable pocket-size manual on the Pistol and Revolver, by A. L. A. Himmelwright, president United States Revolver Association; captain, American Team, second Franco-American Revolver Match; chairman, Revolver Committee, Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, etc., has been issued from the press of J. J. Little and Co., of New York. The volume, which is illustrated, is of 157 pages and gives practical information covering the entire subject of pistol and revolver shooting, is strictly up to date, including the latest developments in smokeless powder; the 1908 Revolver Regulations and Practice of the United States Army, the United States Navy and the National Guard; the Annual Championship Matches and Revised Rules and Regulations of the United States Revolver Association, etc. Besides being a useful, practical handbook for the experienced marksman, the work will also prove particularly valuable for beginners. The author has attempted to treat the subject in a clear and concise manner, keeping the size of the volume as small as practicable and so as to be conveniently carried in the pocket. The table of contents is—Historical; Arms—Military, Target, Pocket; Ammunition—rim fire, central fire; Sights; Position; Target Shooting; Revolver Practice for the Police; Pistol Shooting for Ladies; Clubs and Ranges; Hints to Beginners; Selection of Arms; Manipulation; Position and Aiming; Target Practice; Cleaning and Care of Arms; Reloading Ammunition—primers, shells, bullets, powders, reloading. Appendix—Annual Championship Matches of the United States Revolver Association, Rules and Regulations governing the matches, etc. Records of the United States Revolver Association. The volume is bound in three styles, as follows: Paper, 60 cents; cloth, \$1; full Morocco, \$1.50. A liberal discount to military organizations and shooting clubs on orders of ten or more copies.

British military officers, according to the military expert of the London Daily Express, are utterly unable to understand the prejudice of the American public against the Army canteen, and he then describes as typical of British canteens the one for an infantry regiment at Portsmouth, England. The building, a large brick structure, well lighted, heated and ventilated, is divided into rooms of various sizes, the whole forming a veritable club for the enlisted man in which many recreations are provided and in which the properly-behaved soldier is as free as the civilian in his more pretentious club. Only beer and soft drinks are sold to privates and corporals, the sergeants having separate quarters and a mess room to themselves. The entire building is under the supervision of a canteen steward who is accountable to a board of regimental officers of which the commanding officer is president. In the large room where men may be served with beer is a platform for singers, dancers and other performers, and there is also a piano which may be used until the closing hour, which is half-past nine invariably. A canteen picket, consisting of a sergeant and three men, is at call to maintain order, but its services are rarely needed, for as soon as a man is believed to have had as much beer as is good for him he is quietly persuaded to go to his quarters. The beer is of better quality and lower in price than that sold at the drinking places in the neighborhood, and the entire administration of the canteen conduces both to sobriety and economy. This is in accord with the most approved European methods of regulating drinking; one is to subject all liquor to an analysis to make sure of its quality; the other to compel the drinker and not the liquor seller to procure a license. Canteens are conducted practically in accord with both of these requirements. Only the purest beer obtainable is sold and no soldier is permitted to drink more than a reasonable amount.

Foreigners familiar with the practices of the United States government have frequently expressed surprise at the freedom with which official reports and other important documents are given out by the authorities in Washington, and it is probably because of the almost unrestricted distribution of such information that foreign attachés stationed at the national capital sometimes go beyond the bounds of discretion in their pursuit of knowledge. The latest instance of this, according to newspaper reports, occurred on March 20, when Comdr. Naonui Faniguchi, Naval Attaché to the Japanese Embassy, and Lieut. Comdr. Radler de Aquino, Naval Attaché to the Brazilian Embassy, instead of applying to our Department of State, went in person to the House Committee on Naval Affairs and asked them for copies of various acts of Congress relating to the defenses of the United States. Both attachés were specially desirous of obtaining copies

of the bill appropriating money for defensive works on the Pacific coast and in Hawaii and the Philippines, and they also asked for copies of the recent hearing concerning the building of submarines. The request of the attachés is by no means unusual; it is only the manner in which it was made that attracts attention. Such things should be applied for through diplomatic channels. Wisely or unwisely, our government is free and open in its distribution of official reports, and the attachés of Japan and Brazil will doubtless get what they want in due season. Perhaps it is just as well that they should. Our national purposes are perfectly clear and straightforward. There is nothing aggressive about them. They embody no menace to any other nation, but seek only to defend our own interests. If the unrestricted issue of official reports to foreign attachés will help to place that fact squarely before the world so much the better.

Nothing more remarkable has been added to American literature in recent years than the volume entitled "A Mind That Found Itself," by Clifford Whittingham Beers, which is published by Longmans, Green and Co. This book purports to be an autobiography, but it is much more besides. It is an inside story of an insane person's psychology in which is portrayed the almost miraculous return to reason of a man who has wandered afar in the gloom of mental darkness. For two years after his graduation from Yale in 1897 the author was insane and during the greater portion of that period he was under restraint in an institution which is considered one of the best of its kind in the United States, but in which he nevertheless was subjected to cruelties that cause the reader to shudder. He speaks with the utmost candor of his own conduct, admits that he was a troublesome patient and describes his experiences in the "violent ward" with no attempt at concealment. With the gradual return of reason he began a desperate struggle to regain his liberty and his account of the experiences through which he passed is as fascinating as a romance. He explains that his purpose in writing this book is threefold: First, to rob insanity of many of its terrors; second, to urge the formation of a national society to strive for better care for the insane, and third, to plead with the beneficent rich to endow model institutions wherein nervous and mental diseases in their incipient and curable stages may be effectively treated. The price of the volume is \$1.50.

The annual report of the Women's Auxiliary of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations for 1907 contains the following list of contributions for Army and Navy work: Army and Navy Department, \$16,611, of which \$10,500 was contributed by Miss Helen Miller Gould, \$5,000 by Mrs. Russell Sage and \$1,000 by Mrs. Charles F. Darlington. The Russell Sage Annex to Brooklyn Naval Branch, Mrs. Sage, \$53,000; the Army Association building, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Miss Gould, \$20,000; current expenses of naval association, various contributors, \$2,442; special gift fund, Army and Navy libraries, \$1,001.25; literature for the Philippines, \$50; entertainment at Brooklyn Naval Branch, \$30; special religious work in Army and Navy, \$1,500; furnishing fund, Army Association building, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., \$2,500; addition to Army Association building, Fort William McKinley, P.I., \$25,000; membership fund, three entertainments at Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, \$75; Army and Navy post work, \$400.

Naval Constr. William J. Baxter, U.S.N., in his very interesting lecture, on March 19, before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, upon the subject of battleship construction, showed how the present type of battleship has been developed since the days of the Pharaohs of Egypt. It was mentioned in passing that the total weight of our famous frigate Constitution is only five-ninths of the weight of the Connecticut's armor alone. The lecturer thought that there is possibility that battleships will increase in size, but confessed the impracticability of foretelling the future successful type, because of the rapid change in ideas. A number of slides were shown that clearly depicted the method of laying a ship's keel, erecting frames, stem and stern posts and laying decks, launching of a battleship, etc. One series of views showed the tons of large forgings for engines, engine and boiler rooms, and another series illustrated how turrets are installed on the ship. Captain Baxter also made an urgent plea for more dry-docks.

A retired ordnance sergeant of the Army says: "As a retired soldier I wish to express my sincere thanks to those connected with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for their efforts to have the retired men included in the bill for increased pay. A great injustice would be done us, to exclude men who spent the best part of their lives in the Army from this much needed increase in their declining years, as those men, in the event of trouble, could be called into the Service; it would be a disgrace to have them then serving for less pay than other men of like rank. While we are very thankful to our old officers for their efforts in our behalf, we are especially thankful to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and therefore trust that you will keep up the fight until we receive our just reward."

W. A. Newman Dorland, a Philadelphia physician, has been for three years investigating the records of men famous in all lines of intellectual activity, to settle more definitely the average age of the acme of mental activity. Some of the results of these interesting investigations, and Dr. Dorland's conclusions, will be presented in the April Century, under title of "The Age of Mental Virility." The same number of the Century will contain the story of "The Transformation of the Southwest" through the legal abolition of gambling, told by Barton Wood Currie, who shows that enforcement of the territorial anti-gambling law was the price Arizona and New Mexico were glad to pay for statehood. This law not only provides for the punishment of the proprietors of gambling places, but all persons concerned in gambling of any sort are liable.

In acknowledging responsibility for the issuance of an order by the Postmaster General excluding from the mails a certain anarchistic newspaper, of Paterson, N.J., President Roosevelt urges State and Congressional action in the matter. He says: "The newspaper article in question advocates murder by dynamite. It specifically ad-

vocates the murder of enlisted men of the Army and officers of the police force and the burning of the houses of private citizens. The preaching of murder and arson is certainly as immoral as the circulation of obscene and lascivious literature, and if the practice is not already forbidden by the law it should be forbidden. Those who write, publish and circulate such articles stand on the level with those who use the mails for distributing poisons for the purpose of murder and convictions have been obtained when the mails have been used for the distribution of poisons. No law should require the Postmaster General to become an accessory to murder by circulating literature of this kind."

In a recent recommendation to the Secretary of the Navy the President urged that no officer of the grade of lieutenant commander be allowed to voluntarily retire, it being his desire to keep the younger officers in the Service. It is argued that it would be detrimental to the Service if lieutenant commanders should retire before being able to bring their experience to bear in the important duties to which they will be called. President Roosevelt is very partial to the younger men, because he believes the ideal naval officer is one who has all the experience which comes with years of training aboard ship, coupled with the robust health of youth. The recent assignments of lieutenant commanders to important duties afloat are evidence of the President's ideas in the matter.

Lieut. Edmund Harwart, Philippine Scouts, has translated for the Second (Military Information) Division of the Army General Staff an article from the Militär Wochenblatt on "The Value of Army and Fleet to German National Economy," which contains the following: "It will be the task of the German navy one of these days to see that the United States does not add an economical to the political Monroe doctrine and declare that only they would be permitted to exploit South America. \* \* \* The Americans are sharp at sums and know very well why they want a strong fleet. It is their thought that the Navy will some day be necessary against Europe to gain for their trusts the European and foreign trade after our industries have been destroyed through underbidding of prices."

The claim of the Medical Corps of the Navy to the command of hospital ships seems to have appealed powerfully to the American sense of humor. From one end of the land to the other the papers are publishing pictures, articles and funny paragraphs, showing how incongruous the practice of medicine and the exercise of naval command appear to the average hard-headed American. We question whether the Medical Corps has added anything to its prestige by gaining its point in the controversy with Admiral Brownson. Criticism is far less harmful than ridicule, and judging from the expressions and the humorous illustrations we find in the lay papers the joke in this case appears to be on the Medical Corps.

We are requested to note a vacancy for the college year beginning in September, 1908, in the Army and Navy scholarship, founded by the Daughters of the Cincinnati, in Teachers' College of Columbia University, New York city, for the daughter of an officer in the Regular Army or Navy of the United States—preferably of Cincinnati ancestry. Appointment is by the board of managers of the society, upon recommendation of its scholarship committee. Application should be made to the chairman of the scholarship committee, Miss M. P. Hillhouse, 106 East 70th street, New York city. A prospectus of the college can be obtained from its secretary, Clyde Furst, esq., Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York.

A correspondent expresses the opinion that field day in the Army should be primarily for the enjoyment of the enlisted men and complains that at least one post it partakes too much of the character of extra drill. A program that includes horse training, running at heads and squadron drill gives the soldier no proper variety and relaxation from his regular routine, our correspondent thinks, and is not carried out with the enjoyment and interest that attend field sports such as pole vaulting, shot-putting and other forms of athletics which as a means of physical training might be equally beneficial.

New York Commandery, Military Order Loyal Legion, will attend a special service at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, New York city, Sunday afternoon, April 12, at 4 o'clock, "in commemoration of the surrender at Appomattox, which ended the War of the Rebellion, brought peace within our borders and once more cemented the Union of states which comprise this great Republic." The sermon will be preached by Companion, the Rev. George Williamson Smith, D.D., late chaplain, U.S. Navy.

A correspondent says: "I have been glad to note the same and sensible fight the JOURNAL has put up for adequate pay for both officers and men of the Service, now probably to be crowned with victory. You remember Washington's words when he addressed his almost mutinous troops near the close of the Revolution, when starvation pay was staring his army in the face. As he took off his glasses, he said: 'My eyes have grown dim in the service of my country, but I have never doubted her justice.'"

Officers of Cavalry who have had occasion to wear the new badges at review in full dress say that they do not just like them. One badge alone, they allow, is all right, but where an officer has two or more he has something to worry him every move he makes. The Cavalryman gets used to all the varied noises of the column—the rattle of sabers, jingle of spurs and clatter of equipment, but the badges bring in a new noise that gets on the nerves and will doubtless stay there until the fortunate victims become used to it.

A handsome booklet of 51 pages, with several half-tone illustrations, is the "Jamestown Trip of the 9th Infantry, N.G.P." The incidents of the journey and encampment are entertainingly told, and the official communications and orders on the subject are also given place.



## NAVAL ACTIVITY ABROAD.

At this time, when the haphazard and uncertain methods governing the increase of our own Navy are unpleasantly in evidence, the deliberate, business-like manner in which other great naval powers continue to enlarge their fleets is worthy of special attention. There is, we believe, a settled conviction in the popular mind that the United States Navy should continue to grow, that it should have all the ships and men required to safeguard our coasts and American interests everywhere, and that the money necessary to provide these defenses is a legitimate national investment which the American people heartily approve. But beyond this general agreement there is no harmony of opinion and action, nor any definite basis upon which a continuous policy of naval increase can be established. Our Navy experts contend that Congress should authorize four battleships in the pending appropriation bill, but the committee in charge of the measure reduce the number to two. The experts recommend four submarines, but the committee increase the number to eight. And so it goes, not only with regard to ships, but also in making provision for the personnel, for armor, armament, docks, reserve supplies of ordnance and other material, and all the other elements which combine to spell naval efficiency. We have no settled policy of naval development, no carefully-considered project looking to the maintenance of a homogeneous fleet, no central authority upon whom to fix and enforce the responsibility for results. In view of the absence of such conditions the wonder is, not that flaws and faults have developed in the design and creation of our fleet, but that those flaws are comparatively so few in number and comparatively unimportant in character.

In contrast with our deficiencies in this respect, the definite, direct, harmonious policies of other powers are highly instructive. That of Great Britain needs but the merest reference. British imperial interests have a definite guaranty that the British navy shall possess a strength at least equal to that of any other two powers, and the entire policy of the Admiralty is predicated upon that principle. It is not necessary to appeal to Parliament to affirm that policy or beg for appropriations to carry it out. A simple statement that the naval construction program of one country or another threatens to overbalance the two-power standard of Great Britain is all that is needed to obtain authority and money for sufficient additional ships to maintain the double standard in full force. It was in pursuance of this fixed policy that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in behalf of the government, announced in Parliament on March 10 that if it seemed reasonably probable that the German shipbuilding program might menace the supremacy of the British navy under the two-power standard a sufficient number of additional ships would be laid down at such times that by January, 1911, the German project would be fully offset. Here was a pledge looking three years ahead, yet made with authority and accepted with complete faith in its absolute fulfillment if events shall require. It was based upon a settled policy of naval growth and upon a definite understanding that questions affecting the naval supremacy of the empire shall not be determined by politicians, but by those immediately responsible for the integrity and welfare of the nation.

The naval policy of Germany is scarcely less impressive, and its latest product appears in the launching of the splendid battleship Nassau at Wilhelmshaven March 7. This vessel, with a length of four hundred and seventy-two feet, a beam of eighty-two feet, a draught of twenty-six feet, displacement of 18,000 tons, 25,000 horsepower and a speed of nineteen knots, represents one of the furthest advances of German naval construction. The Nassau is the first of the great vessels of which the active squadrons of Germany are in future to be composed. She is of the British Dreadnought type and is the largest warship ever built in Germany. A sister ship, the Sachsen, was laid down at Bremen in August, 1907; another, the Wurtemberg, with a still larger tonnage, was laid down at Stettin in July, 1907, and the Baden, also greater than the Nassau, was laid down in June, 1907. These vessels are cited to show that Germany has entered upon a broad, progressive policy of battleship construction, and definite constructions in accordance with that policy have already been planned as far ahead as 1911. The authorization for that year including three first-class battleships and one large armored cruiser. The launching of the Nassau is of special interest because of the light it affords upon the subject of speed in battleship construction in different countries. The Nassau was laid down in July, 1907, and was thus made ready for launching in eight months, which is something less than the time required for the British Dreadnought. An English expert estimates that the building of a battleship takes 42.4 months in England, 42.5 months in Germany and 60.4 months in France. He also estimates that 62.9 months are required in the United States, but admits that the ships on which he bases his figures include several on which much delay was caused by disputes over armor-plate and other material.

German progress in all branches of naval development is swift, direct and harmonious. It is governed by a carefully organized policy and its definite aim is to create a fleet which, on the completion of projects already approved, shall consist of thirty-eight battleships, none exceeding twenty years of age; twenty first-class armored cruisers, thirty-eight protected cruisers, and one hundred and forty-four destroyers, none of the vessels of these lesser types to be older than twelve years. The design, tonnage, speed, armor and armament of these vessels have all been fixed by competent naval experts, not by politicians. The ships are to uphold the honor and welfare of the German empire, and consequently the plans and appropriations for them have at no point been affected by partisan or sectional interference. It is doubtful, indeed, whether the directness, energy and intensely methodical habit of German character have appeared in any direction more vividly than in the present naval policy of the empire.

As for Japan, whose growth in sea power the Western nations cannot safely ignore, her naval policy, so far as she sees fit to disclose it, is definite, methodical and intensely active. Within the space of three years she has become able to build warships of the largest types and arm and equip them with her own material. Her progress in this line of development has been supplemented with the creation of a splendid merchant marine, which, in addition to supplying a vast reserve of ships and men for her navy, is already a powerful and successful competitor for the commercial traffic of the seas. Japan's naval activities at the present time are shrouded to a great extent in the mystery with which she surrounded her operations during the late war, and for that very reason, perhaps, they have excited the curiosity of the world.

This is shown by the recent publication of press despatches from Washington containing certain information—the accuracy of which is not vouched for—which conveys the impression that it was given out by the naval authorities. According to these despatches, the United States naval authorities are convinced that Japan is increasing her navy more rapidly than ever before, and partly because of much new construction and partly because of the ships captured in the late war, her fleet is far greater than it was when that war began. It is stated that as against one hundred and fifty-seven vessels of all classes, with a total of 273,742 tons' displacement before the war, the Japanese now have two hundred and four vessels with a total displacement of 515,062 tons. They have more than twice as many battleships, a third more armored cruisers, three more protected cruisers and three times as many destroyers as they had before entering the war with Russia.

This statement concerning the Japanese which, as already remarked, bears evidence of having been made up by the Navy Department from material collected through its own agencies, shows clearly enough that Japan, while probably desirous of maintaining friendly relations with other powers, is resolved to be prepared for eventualities. Viewed in the light of experience, her policy is eminently sound. Her success in the late war has burdened her with new responsibility, just as our success in the Spanish war has placed new obligations upon the United States. To enable herself to cope with the changed conditions arising from her victory, Japan is applying the urgent lesson of preparedness. Might not we profitably take a leaf from her book?

## HAITI: A DEGENERATING ISLAND.

The National Geographical Magazine for March publishes an illustrated article by Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester entitled "Haiti: A Degenerating Island." Admiral Chester presents facts to show that Haiti is degenerating to a condition of barbarism. It is getting blacker and blacker, the white element having been practically exterminated or removed from the island. It is the one country in the world where white blood is at a discount. Voodooism is still practiced and Admiral Chester tells of an officer of our Navy who stumbled by accident into a voodoo meeting held in the thick woods with horrible ceremonial. After being threatened with death, watching a good opportunity he ran for his very life, not stopping until he reached the protection of his ship. This officer has to his credit one of the most gallant deeds enacted during the Civil War, for which he received promotion by act of Congress, but his comrades on board his ship said they never saw a man more frightened than he was when he returned to them, and he himself says the memory of the event produces a horrible nightmare which he will never be able to overcome.

Geographically the Island of Haiti, including within its limits the two republics of Santo Domingo and Haiti, is most favored, abounding in natural resources. Its climate is most salubrious, the air temperate by day and cool at night, with but two seasons of the year, equally fine, as the usual hot, dry season of the tropics is modified by the high peaks, which draw moisture from the trade winds.

But the pages of the history of the island, since Columbus first landed there on Dec. 6, 1492, are black with the marks of bloodshed and crime.

The Spaniards, eager to gain fortunes in a short time, drove the native Indians to labor beyond their strength, and they died in rapidly increasing numbers. Las Casas, a celebrated bishop of the time, in a well meant effort to save the natives from annihilation, is credited with introducing into the island African negro slaves, and thus was established the slave trade in America.

Early in the 17th century the northern coast of Santo Domingo came under French jurisdiction, and from then on the French and Spaniards wrestled in almost continuous strife for the mastery. In 1795 a treaty gave France possession of the whole island, but the two parts, east and west, were still irremediably separated by the interests of the different races. In the former section the whites then numbered about as one to four of the negroes; in the western section the proportion of blacks to whites was at least fifteen to one. This disproportion of numbers in the races accounts for the continued domination of the whites in the east, while the western portion of the island became the Black Republic.

Following the French supremacy, Haiti proper rapidly rose in the scale of prosperity, and for a time was the principal colonial gem in the French crown. Following the Revolution in France and the struggle for freedom in America, there broke out a Negro Insurrection, as the result of which that wonderful negro character, Toussaint L'Ouverture, became practically the master of the island, and showed a military and administrative genius that, considering his environment and education, has led him not inaptly to be compared to Washington and Napoleon. Slavery was abolished, and under his wise administration wealth and happiness rapidly improved.

But Napoleon, when war with England ceased, sent a naval expedition to the island, and after unspeakable atrocities by the French, followed by retaliation in kind by the negroes, Toussaint was kidnapped and carried to France to die in a dungeon. The negroes, lamenting their beloved leader, again rebelled and assisted by yellow fever, drove the intruders out of the island. Haitian independence was again declared in 1804, by Dessalines, who followed Toussaint as general of the army, and Haiti has remained the Black Republic ever since.

In 1844 the eastern end of the island established itself as the Republic of Santo Domingo, and from that date the two divisions of Haiti and Santo Domingo have been maintained. In 1871 President Grant evolved a scheme for its annexation to the United States which failed because of the bitter hostility of Senator Sumner. In 1873 Samana Bay was ceded to a company formed in the United States with the idea of forming a coaling station for the use of the Navy, but fortunately for us, as Admiral Chester believes, the contract for the company was withdrawn.

The officers of our Navy have always been interested spectators in the progress of the island, and our Navy is now engaged in an extensive hydrographic survey of its coasts. Almost always during local disturbances a vessel of the U.S. Navy has been present to guard American interests in the island, and our naval officers have been called on to handle matters of delicate international diplomacy, questions that might affect the peace of the nation, receiving but little recognition of the responsibility placed upon them in the brief accounts that reach the daily press. Citing but one in a long list of such

instances, Admiral Chester notes the sending of Comdr. A. C. Dillingham to the island in 1905, to prepare, with the minister resident, Mr. T. C. Dawson, a memorandum for a treaty, for which task he was exceptionally fitted by his knowledge of conditions in the Dominican Republic. This treaty is still held in abeyance, but Haiti itself has carried out its principal features by appointing American citizens to collect revenues from an export tax, part to pay the expenses of the government and part to pay its outstanding obligations. The plan up to the present disturbances had met with greater marked success than was really hoped for.

In all its political history, Haiti has been torn almost to shreds by its turbulent inhabitants, the "outs" always against the "ins," led on by a few inspiring chiefs who had rarely any other object in view than their personal gain. We owe it to ourselves as a Christian nation, Admiral Chester concludes, to help the inhabitants over the many pitfalls of popular government, which we by example led them to establish before they had gone through the preparation necessary for the proper use of universal suffrage.

## JOINT COAST DEFENSE EXERCISES.

Reports by Regular and militia officers on the joint Coast Defense Exercises for 1907, compiled in the office of Brig. Gen. A. Murray, Chief of Artillery, make interesting and also very profitable reading. These reports deal with the joint exercises held in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, District of Columbia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, California, Oregon and Washington. The Army officers, with few exceptions, state that the work of the militia was generally satisfactory, and that the officers and men as a rule took the keenest interest in the exercises, and performed their duties with the greatest willingness and evidenced a most praiseworthy desire to learn. The prompt obedience to orders, and the excellent discipline maintained by most of the state troops is noted, and also the ignorance shown by many in military paper work.

The reports from the militia officers of all the states represented in the exercises express the most deep appreciation of the many courtesies extended them and their men by officers and men of the Army, and for patience and consideration they displayed at all times in aiding the militia in their duties. The militia officers are practically unanimous in saying that the exercises were the most instructive and pleasant they ever took part in. Some companies of the militia became so enthusiastic in their duties that, after performing all the work prescribed for them, they volunteered and performed extra work in order to learn. The value of being associated with Regular officers and men in field work is also dwelt on, and it was an object-lesson of immense value, even in the ordinary routine of camp life.

Regular officers in a number of instances condemn the action of some of the state authorities in permitting their men to go into camp without the gold medal camp caps, as it was directed they should be provided with in War Department orders, and this omission, it is pointed out, was a menace to the health of the men. It is also suggested that the militiamen should be provided with an extra uniform in the field. The appearance of some of the militia commands was very poor, but the majority were very good. At some posts the combined personnel, Regulars and Militia, were insufficient to man the material to which assigned. The sanitation of most of the camps was practically perfect, and the health of the men was splendid. A large number of militia officers were unable to make out their pay-rolls and property returns, etc., correctly, and this fact caused considerable delay and annoyance.

A previous lack of instruction in drill and discipline in some of the militia commands greatly retarded the work, and among the troops of several states there were a number of men who were evidently raw recruits. In many cases there would have been a much larger turnout of state troops had they known what was in store for them. As Capt. John R. M. Taylor, 14th U.S. Inf., who was instructor of supports at Fort Stevens, Ore., puts it: "I do not think that either the officers or the men of the militia anticipated being interested in the work assigned them as a relief to the artillery, but when they saw the guns and had the system of maneuvering them explained to them the work appealed strongly to the mechanical tastes and training which are so common among the people of this country. What they had looked forward to as an irksome task became a pleasure. At Fort Columbia the company assigned as support applied for the privilege of extra drills with the guns and at Stevens many men of the support there volunteered for the same purpose. Men who were mechanics, steam and electric engineers, and draughtsmen and clerks, at once saw that their skill in their daily work fitted them to at once find places at the guns, at the engines and mining casemates, and at the plotting boards and they keenly enjoyed applying their intelligence to the mastery of new machines and of new methods."

Militia officers generally favor the continuance of the coast defense exercises, and prefer them to the state camps, with very few exceptions. Some of the Southern militia officers, however, are of the opinion that there was not quite enough fun in the exercises for their men.

## TITLES IN THE NAVY.

The New York Sun says: "One's title in the Navy—or for that matter in the Army—should indicate his calling. We have just had a sufficient illustration on this point through the newspaper reports of the investigation by the Senate Committee of the scandals in the naval service. Through the medium of those reports the American public has been told from day to day that the testimony of such men as Commander Sims, Commander Hill and so on had been pooh-poohed and minimized and virtually set aside by the superior pronouncements of 'Admiral' Capps. The idea was conveyed that the impressions of a lot of half-baked youngsters had been discredited by the mature and deliberate conclusions of a grizzled hero of the bridge and conning tower. And yet the fact is that Capps is not an admiral at all, or even a seagoing officer, but a plain naval constructor, who stays on land and has nothing whatever to do with the management, the performances and the emergencies of ships at sea."

A correspondent of the Sun, who thinks he has found a solution of the difficulty, says: "The whole contention of certain staff officers is based on a deliberate confusion of the meaning of the terms title and rank, in which they endeavor to convince the



public and Congress that the two terms mean the same thing, when, as a matter of fact, title indicates the office of the individual and rank indicates the honors and precedence to which the individual is entitled as compared with other officials, civil, military and naval. Keeping these two cardinal facts in mind, a simple, just and lasting solution of the question is easily found. The Army and Navy, then, have the same standard of pay, rank for rank; the Army and Navy really have the same standard of rank. Discussions about titles in the Navy would be forever ended if the commissions of all the line and staff officers of the Navy were made to read: Rear admiral in the Navy with the rank of major general in the Army; medical director in the Navy, with the rank of colonel in the Army; pay director in the Navy, with the rank of colonel in the Army; professor in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Army; civil engineer in the Navy, with the rank of major in the Army; chaplain in the Navy, with the rank of captain in the Army.

"This is the correct and lasting solution of the vexed question of titles in the Navy which is now before Congress for consideration and which ought to be settled at this session. If it were embodied in legislation each corps would retain its distinctive titles. We should not have surgeons, chaplains, professors, paymasters, constructors and civil engineers masquerading as captains of ships and admirals of squadrons."

This correspondent further says: "They (the Navy staff) claim to have a precedent in the United States Army, where, by usage and not by law, the practice has grown up of giving officers official titles that do not indicate their office. A man with the office of a surgeon is called colonel or captain, though his commission reads that he is appointed a surgeon (title), with the rank (not title) of captain or colonel as the case may be. General Ainsworth, the present Adjutant General of the Army, and presumably the best authority on the subject to be found in the Army, states that this practice of giving line titles to staff officers in our Army has grown up through usage and orders of the War Department and that there is no law upon which to base it."

An examination of the Army Register of 1814 shows that at that date the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, the Topographical Department, the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's and Ordnance Departments had military rank. The officers of the law department were known as judge advocates, the clergymen as chaplains, the officers of the purchasing department as "commissary general," "deputy commissary," "assistant commissary," and "military storekeeper." In the Pay Department was one "paymaster," one "major deputy P. M. general," two first lieutenants "assistant paymaster general," one "district paymaster," eight "captains district paymaster," and sixteen "citizen," district and assistant district paymasters. The officers of the Hospital Department were known as "physician and surgeon general," "apothecary general," hospital surgeons, hospital surgeon mates, garrison surgeon and garrison surgeon mates. These designations appear later as paymaster general, paymasters, surgeon general, surgeons and assistant surgeons. By 1853 the paymasters had received Army rank as colonel, lieutenant colonels and majors and the doctors as colonels, major, captain and first lieutenant.

#### FUTURE OF LIQUID FUEL.

C. de Thierry, in an article in the United Service Magazine, London, says: "Up to 1902 experiments were made with increasing success to demonstrate the value of liquid fuel as a power creator superior to coal, but always with a certain reserve of doubt. Since then, however, its position has become assured. Every problem in connection with its safe storage, complete atomization, and smokeless combustion has been solved, and naval engineers are unanimous in believing that, with time, it will entirely supersede coal in warships. A sign of the coming revolution is the fact that the Admiralty is providing its own tank steamers for the transport of oil direct from the wells so as to escape the middleman in this country. Moreover, it is constructing great storage works at Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Chatham, capable of holding millions of gallons, and is utilizing old battleships as oil depots for the use of the Navy on the coast. The scheme is to be further enlarged by forming a chain of stations all along the frontier, a beginning having already been made in the Falkland Islands. It will thus be seen that the Admiralty is not asleep whatever may be the case elsewhere. At this present moment at least one-third of the vessels on the active list are burning liquid fuel, either supplementary to coal or entirely, which latter is true of the 'Mosquito' fleet. The Dreadnought herself carries 1,500 tons, which she used with signal success on her first Atlantic cruise. In combination with turbines, indeed, the new motive power has revolutionized naval ideas on speed, and fresh records are made every week. Hence more and more oil-fired war vessels are being built, the most remarkable of which is the Swift, a large destroyer. Under arduous conditions of trial she is to move at a rate of 36 knots an hour, a 'flier' which may be of the utmost service to an admiral, either as a scout or in a torpedo attack. It is in the matter of economic speed that oil is triumphant, and when suddenly turned on its effect is almost miraculous, as in the case of the Duke of Edinburgh at a critical moment in last year's maneuvers, when, by its means, she made 23 knots against a head sea. In truth, both in 1906 and 1907 we surprised the other maritime Powers, which have not kept up with us in this direction. The King Edward battleships, for instance, were able to draw away from their pursuers by using their liquid fuel in addition to coal, a tactical success which was only one of several due to the persistence and secrecy of Admiralty experiments. Here, at least, we have out-distanced our rivals by superior enterprise."

"But speed is not the only advantage gained by firing war vessels with oil. It can be transferred from ship to ship in rough weather, whereas coaling is dangerous except in a calm. Moreover, the fire can be fed automatically, which means a saving in labor, and as there is absolutely no waste, a saving in weight. That is why the use of liquid fuel enables a fleet to remain longer at sea than is possible in present circumstances, and why in battle its range of action is extended, considerations which tell both in strategy and tactics. True, when a ship's bunkers are full of coal it protects her vitals, whereas oil cannot, but it is the only point where the driving power which has had its day scores over the driving power whose day is come. Now, it is very evident that the Power which can depend on the latter with such certainty as to dispense with the former will have an enormous advantage over competitors not so happily circumstanced. For this reason the Admiralty is straining every nerve

to secure control of future sources of supply under the flag."

"To-day every inch of the Empire is being explored where there are signs of petroleum, and millionaires are backing ventures in Egypt, Australia and Persia. It is, however, to Nigeria that the Admiralty are looking with most hope. There is no question that, only for the uncertainty of supply within the Empire, the motive producer in the navy would now be liquid fuel. But as long as we are dependent for it on the foreigner we cannot afford to supersede steam coal, which is one of our main sources of strength. Admiral Melville, Engineer-in-Chief of the American Navy, admitted in 1902 that the change must come, but saw difficulties in connection with adapting liquid fuel to battleships and cruisers, as well as in connection with transport. The first is being rapidly overcome, and surely the second is inseparable from supply."

#### THE WRECK OF THE MAINE.

In response to the resolution passed by the House on March 10, requesting all letters and data as to the cost and legal status under which Congress may exercise action for the removal of the wreck of the U.S. battleship Maine and provide burial for the dead now lying with the hulk in the harbor of Havana, Secretary Metcalf on March 25 sent a communication embodying all information contained in the official records. The statement shows that Congress appropriated in February, 1898, \$200,000, "to recover the remains of the officers and men, to raise the vessel, or to save such parts of its machinery or equipment as might be practicable." Of this appropriation \$54,000 was expended, and the difference returned to the surplus fund. Subsequently, out of an appropriation of \$10,000 for the removal of remains, \$6,968 was expended. The letter continues: "The work undertaken by the wrecking companies in February, 1898, cost in the neighborhood of \$1,100 a day, although for a short time it was \$1,600 a day. The total was \$50,000."

"The records show that 231 men were killed or wounded when the Maine was blown up; that of this number 24 bodies were recovered and buried at Key West. One hundred and sixty-four were buried in Havana and subsequently removed to the United States. The total number of bodies recovered was 188, leaving 63 not found. Little property of value remains in the vessel."

With respect to the legal status under which the Congress may exercise immediate or future action for the disposal of the wreck of the U.S. battleship Maine, the Secretary says: "Since the war with Spain various communications have been interchanged by parties interested with the heads of the Departments of State, of the Treasury, of War, and of the Navy with regard to the status of the wreck of the Maine. In this correspondence the Navy Department has consistently taken the attitude that no executive department of the government has authority to dispose of or to abandon the wreck, but that such power rests solely, so far as this government is concerned, in the Congress, and the Department of State and the Navy Department finally concurred in the conclusion that inasmuch as the wreck lies in a harbor of Cuba it would be advisable, 'in order to obtain a valid and effective disposition of the Maine wreck, that the matter should be settled by a convention with Cuba, which could be submitted to the Senate of the United States for its concurrence. It is believed that any action authorized by Congress should be taken with considerate regard to local harbor and sanitary conditions, and should accordingly be made subject to the consent of the governing authorities of the island.'"

#### THE MARRIED ENLISTED MAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your very estimable editorial of the issue of March 21 was read with great interest by myself and many others whom I heard make mention of it. But is it not a wee bit incomplete? The last half of the second paragraph, page 769: "As the Regulations do not permit the enlistment of married men, frequent changes of station have no terrors for him in the way of expenses for the transportation of a family except in the case of a few benedicts. He has no charges for the education and clothing of children. Moreover, if the Service is not to his liking, he can quit it at the end of his first enlistment period and return to civil life," etc.

What about those few benedicts? You may know that enlistment of married men is permitted in and above grade fourteen, and quarters furnished them. As my husband happens to be one of the few, I am particularly interested in the pay question. Having been in the Service several enlistments before having a wife and children to move, after the frequent changes began it was rather too late for him to seek employment in civil life. More so, perhaps, than for a captain or brigadier general. Our children need food, clothing and education quite as much as any one's else, be he officer or civilian.

Prices have advanced for us just as much as for others. Railroad tickets cost us just as much—and even when officers' families could get a reduction in fare, enlisted men's families could not. Neither do our husbands get mileage, thereby helping to pay for the wife's tickets. On Army transports we have to pay nearly as much, twenty-five cents a day difference I believe. Moreover, several articles of good furniture are now furnished officers, thereby lessening the moving expenses; whereas I have heard of nothing of the sort for the enlisted people, not even window shades being furnished us, and I know no two houses I have lived in have been windowed the same.

My husband is one of the "higher" (!) paid enlisted men, whose pay is "comparable to a colonel's," according to a statement I read, attributed to the pen of an Army officer. Heaven send a colonel to exchange pay (and necessary expenses) with us for just six months!

On our pay it is simply impossible to live and move and have our being—especially to move—and so we must borrow, and by the time we are clear of debt it is time to move again, making it wholly impossible to lay by a cent.

We can hardly feel that it was unfortunate having the pay bill question brought forward at the present session, but all the benedicts and their wives will certainly consider it distinctly unfortunate if the increase be not brought forth.

BENEDICT'S WIFE.

Another correspondent says:

"What about the 1,600 married men who are not only permitted to enlist but for whom houses are pro-

vided? What about getting only the railroad ticket for yourself and \$1.50 per day at the option of the commanding officer, in changing station, instead of seven cents a mile? Who is under greater personal expenses when traveling, the married soldier or the officer? Who feeds, clothes and educates the thousands and thousands of children of the married men, permitted to enlist?"

The statement concerning the enlistment of married men should certainly have been qualified. Recruiting Circular No. 35, W.D., May 22, 1907, says: "Married men will be enlisted only upon the approval of a regimental commander, or other proper commanding officer if other than a regimental organization."

#### NOISELESS GUNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I observe your editorial of March 7 on noiseless guns, wherein you refer to my experiments of Jan. 5, 1875, as establishing the fact that with barrel long enough to consume all of the black powder charge there is no smoke, and with a length of barrel such that the powder charge no longer accelerates the projectile there is a deadened report. Your argument, based upon an editorial of Sept. 1, 1901, in your journal, has led me to give some thought to this subject. I find that in the discussion of this proposition to reduce noise by lengthening barrel and ventilating it by lateral holes in the surplus or added length, the friction of bullet should be eliminated by deepening the rifle grooves, or better still, by converting the added length of barrel to a smooth bore, thus allowing the gas to blow or whistle itself off. Any question of this kind must first be considered theoretically, and then if there is warrant, experiments may follow which shall serve either to corroborate correct theory or refute the whole proposition.

If it takes (as I am correctly informed) 1,400 pounds to force the present .33 surface bearing bullet through the bore, then starting from that length of barrel which gives a maximum projectile velocity, if we still assume a constant force of 1,400 pounds, the added length of barrel, of normal construction and rifling necessary to absorb the maximum kinetic energy and bring the bullet to a full stop in the barrel will be eighty-five inches total travel from bullet seat. It has, however, been suggested to me that "the continued pressure of the gases should not be neglected," and also that "it is likely that the travel would be still greater as the projectile moves with greater ease towards the front end of the bore on account of its more complete compression."

This same high artillery authority further inquires: "I would like to know if experiment shows that a constant pressure is necessary to move the projectile at all points of its path," and further he says, "the extension of second differences over so great a field of extrapolation is of doubtful accuracy, and I would be surprised if a bore of ten or twelve feet in length would not be required to stop the bullet." To this I may add that while I agree with these views entirely, the whole question alters when we remove all frictional resistance to the bullet by clearing out the lands of the rifling in the extra length of barrel and the bullet may go on its flight without any deterrent influence save the resistance of the air after that instant in the bore where acceleration ceases.

The question is, will the noise or report of discharge be reduced or eliminated by devices of this kind? Let experiment determine.

J.P.F.

Of Capt. H. H. Sargent's "Campaign of Santiago de Cuba" the Boston Transcript says: "It is a customary habit of authors of histories to intermingle the statements of what occurred with their own ideas, thus giving the work a bent in some direction not the most satisfactory for history. Colonel Sargent has avoided that unhappy condition. He has written a history, in which are the bare facts, bare as the orders he has been accustomed to receive and to give. The events prior to and during the war are related in proper order, and then he follows each chapter of historical facts with a chapter of comment on the situations described. In this way he keeps his own interpretation where it belongs, and makes it impossible for any student of history being misled or confused. This method of comment is exceedingly valuable, for it not only calls attention to certain conditions which existed, but it also calls attention to the possibilities which might have happened. It is amazing, as the history is read, to learn how constantly this country has 'flown in the face of Providence' in the past, and that it must have been a most decided interposition of Providence which permitted a war so clumsily handled from start to finish, to result as favorably as it did, and with so comparatively small loss. This end is reached, not from the comments of the author, but from the mere linking together of the chain of events. Rightly the author gives great credit to the Regular Army for its efforts before Santiago, and while the fight at Guasmas he considers but an action between a retreating rear-guard and an advancing advance-guard, the series of fights of those few days were trying moments, and nobly did the Regulars take up their burdens and lay down their lives, while the three volunteer regiments could do but little on account of their armament. Of the mistakes of General Shafter, Colonel Sargent speaks fairly, but honestly. At the same time he compliments him by declaring his understanding of the methods of strategy and following them as he should. Especially does Colonel Sargent emphasize our lack of defense, and the imperative need of a better Army and Navy. This plea is not the professional wail of a soldier for more forces to marshal into the ranks, but the plain, straightforward statement of a patriotic American citizen who is able to understand and appreciate what many, and too many, other citizens are unwilling to learn or believe when told. This information is of vital importance, and the 'History of the Campaign of Santiago de Cuba' should be read and re-read by every member of the American Congress, and by those who desire to know their country better. Coming before the people as it does at this time it is doubly valuable."

In the case of Senora Feliciano Mendiola, who rented a house at Angeles, Pampanga, P.I., to the government for the use of some Army teamsters, the United States spent about \$1,000 to get authority to pay a \$30 verdict for a kitchen siding which the senora claimed went to destruction by way of a teamster's foot.



The Senate Military Committee have been unable to agree upon any bill providing for the restoration of the Brownsville negro battalion of the 25th U.S. Infantry, having, by a vote of 9 to 4, decided to report adversely all pending legislation on the subject. One bill before the committee, by Senator Foraker of Ohio, directed the restoration of the soldiers to the rolls with full pay and allowances to date from their original discharge by order of the President. The other, by Senator Warner of Missouri, embodied the views of the Administration and authorized the reinstatement of those soldiers of the battalion who could show that they had not participated in the shooting up of Brownsville or had guilty knowledge of the affair. The Warner bill made no provision for arrears of pay and allowances. A motion by Senator Foraker to substitute his bill for the Warner bill resulted in the following vote: Ayes, Senators Foraker, Hemenway, Scott and Bulkeley, Republicans; noes, Senators Warren, Lodge, DuPont and Warner, Republicans, and the five Democratic Senators on the committee. On the motion to report favorably the Warner bill the vote was: Ayes, Senators Warren, Lodge, DuPont and Warner; noes, Senators Foraker, Hemenway, Scott and Bulkeley, Republicans, and the five Democratic Senators. A motion to report the Warner bill adversely prevailed by the same vote, except that the ayes and noes were reversed. Senator Foraker was authorized to make the adverse report on the Warner bill. Thereupon Mr. Foraker suggested that he would like to have his bill occupy the same position before the Senate as the Warner bill, and on his motion it was ordered to be reported adversely also, and Mr. Foraker was ordered to make the report. The vote on this motion was: Ayes, Senators Foraker, Hemenway and Bulkeley, with four Democrats; noes, Senators Warren, Lodge, DuPont and Scott, with one Democrat, McCreary. In the Senate April 1 Senator Foraker submitted a verbal report, purely formal, and was followed by Senator Warren, of Wyoming, chairman of the Military Committee, who submitted a minority report signed by himself and Senators Warner, of Missouri; Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Du Pont, of Delaware, favorably reporting the Warner bill for the re-enlistment of the colored soldiers. Senator Scott, of West Virginia, made an individual report, saying that he favored any legislation that would restore the troops to the rolls with full pay and allowances from the date of their discharge. The two bills were placed upon the calendar and will be called up later for consideration.

Lieut. Paul H. Clark, U.S.A., gives his views on the subject of "The Trouble with Our Army" in an article published in the Metropolitan Magazine for April. The things dwelt upon are the disdainful attitude of civilians toward the nation's fighting men; the shortage of officers; the insufficient pay. In conclusion Lieutenant Clark says: "The whole Army needs more pay; their wages have not been increased for over thirty years, though their expenses have increased enormously. The non-commissioned officers should have the largest increase, the privates, lieutenants and captains are the next most needy, and the increase should come quickly. One positive result of the last Hague Peace Conference is to emphasize that international peace depends largely upon the existence of organized physical force. Washington and Roosevelt have urged that the nation make adequate military preparation, but the advice falls largely unheeded. \* \* \* Which is wiser: to provide a military and naval force commensurate with present needs, and the risks that seem likely, or shall we continue to use one makeshift after another, always working short handed, placing our dependence and trust in quickly raised or untrained troops, with the probability that some needless wars will be fought, that hostilities will be protracted, and that their issue will often be shrouded in doubt? Contemplating the ever-widening sphere of our nation's influence, its increasing duties and obligations, the peril that our position may some day be realized, ought we not to conclude that we are risking the Republic's interests and happiness with too little insurance; trying to conduct our vast affairs on too small a margin?"

The President of the Electric Boat Company, Mr. Isaac Leopold Rice, appeared before the Senate Committee March 31 and categorically denied that his company had sought to influence Congressional legislation and the action of the Navy Department by improper means. "Ravings," "false," "untrue," "malicious lies" were some of his characterizations of some of the charges. Mr. Rice made specific denial that his company had spent any money to influence legislation and entertain members of Congress and it had never contributed one cent either to help elect a member of Congress or to defeat one. Mr. Lilley handed in a printed list of 204 questions which the committee asked the witness. Many of them were technical, and the witness said he could not answer, not being an expert. Other questions were objected to unless Mr. Lilley would say what he intended to prove. These questions were read and passed. Two of them were: "Do you know that Mr. Frost used a woman to influence the action of members of Congress? Do you know that a woman was used to influence Navy officials in favor of the Holland boat?" "Outrageous!" Mr. Rice remarked. Two other questions the witness was not obliged to answer were: "Did you try to buy a yacht from C. G. Conn, of Elkhardt, Ind.? Did O. H. P. Belmont look at the yacht?" "A cat can look at a king," Mr. Rice volunteered, "and I suppose O. H. P. Belmont might look at a yacht." In return Mr. Rice charged that the Lake Boat Company tried to make a business deal with the Electric Boat Company, and his refusal was put forward as the motive for the circulation of the stories against the Electric Boat Company.

While at target practice March 21 one of the 6-inch broadside guns on the U.S.S. Missouri burst. The gun had been fired several times and was regarded as in fair condition. Under orders from Admiral Evans the neighboring 6-inch gun was at once fired several times to test the powder, and it was found that the blend was, if anything, more than ordinarily quick. In bursting the gun evidently yielded to the great force of the charge which burned slowly and reached its highest force near the muzzle, which was not banded. The gun was .40 caliber and 140 inches of its length fell into the sea, the break occurring at the beginning of the last band. Fortunately no one was hurt. The gun was made at the Washington gun foundry in 1902, and, if anything, its design was not defective, in that it did not take into account the slower curve of combustion in smokeless powder as compared

with the old brown powder. It is, of course, quite possible that the gun was made of defective forgings, but from the fact that it had withstood a good deal of severe work and had been fired the same day several times successfully, this conclusion is not well founded in the absence of more complete information. The preliminary report states that at the break the metal looked good and it is therefore fairly to be supposed that in the final determination of the trouble it will appear that the fault was in the powder charge. The gun will be replaced by a .50-caliber six-inch, made after the new design and calculated to withstand the strength of smokeless powder.

In an article on submarine vessels Harper's Weekly says: "The amount of water that must be taken into a submarine vessel to bring her body sufficiently below the surface for readiness to dive constitutes one of the two prime distinctions between the submarine and the submersible. In the submarine only from five per cent. to twelve per cent. of her total submerged bulk lies above the surface when she is in her lightest condition, and, accordingly, nearly that percentage of water ballast must be pumped into her tanks to bring her down to the required condition preparatory to running submerged. In a submersible, on the other hand, two, three, and even four times this percentage of water ballast must be pumped into her tanks in order to reduce the vessel's reserve of buoyancy so that she may be forcibly made to sink out of sight. It is the height out of water or reserve of buoyancy of the submersible which gives her her superior sea-keeping qualities, which permits the vessel to be driven safely on the surface at higher rates of speed, and which contributes in other ways to the efficiency, the habitability, and the military value of the craft."

The Paymaster General of the Army requested a decision as to whether a retired officer of the Army, detailed to inspect the organized militia of a state, territory, or the District of Columbia, in furtherance of the provisions of Section 14, of the Act of Jan. 21, 1903 (32 Stat., 777), is entitled to the full pay and allowances of his grade while so detailed, as provided in the Act of April 23, 1904 (33 Stat., 264). In reply the Comptroller says: "If you decide that a retired officer of the Army, detailed to inspect the organized militia of a state or territory, or of the District of Columbia, as contemplated and directed in the Act of Jan. 21, 1903, is assigned to staff duties not involving service with troops, and if you specially assign any such officer to such duty, I am of opinion that such officer is entitled while so assigned to the full pay and allowances of his grade, as provided in the Act of April 23, 1904. The assignment of retired officers under the Act of April 23, 1904, is, of course, subject to the restrictions of pay imposed by the Acts of March 3, 1905, and June 12, 1906."

The court-martial in the case of 1st Lieut. John A. Pearson, 7th Cav., completed its work on Thursday, but its findings have not been made public. The difficulty grew out of an attempt to fix the responsibility for a broken steam gauge and the offense of Lieutenant Pearson appears to have been that he adhered to his recommendation in the matter in a manner which gave offense to his superiors. His counsel were Captain Murray, Q. M. Dept., at Fort Slocum, and Lieut. F. B. Davis, 12th Inf. Mr. Pearson acknowledged all the records of the case, but declared that he had not intended his indorsements to be either sarcastic or disrespectful; neither had he been guilty of wilful failure to obey orders in refusing to reconsider his conclusions. What he had done was in obedience to orders, his insistence upon his original recommendation being a matter of conscience and in accordance, as he believed, with the supreme law of the land as represented in the Revised Statutes. Neither contumacy nor contentiousness was intended.

A meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. will be held by invitation of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Caspar F. Goodrich at the Commandant's house, navy yard, Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, April 9, at eleven o'clock. The subject will be "The Work of the Y.M.C.A. in the Navy," with addresses by Rear Admiral Goodrich and others. At the close of the meeting an opportunity will be afforded to inspect the Brooklyn Branch of the Naval Young Men's Christian Association, 167 Sands street, where lunch will be served at fifty cents each. A navy yard boat will leave the pier at the foot of East Twenty-ninth street, New York, at 10:30 a.m. for the convenience of guests.

Secretary Taft had a conference Monday with the President as to the quarantine against Cuba, owing to the alleged existence of yellow fever in that country. It was decided to suspend for one week the putting into effect of the quarantine, pending an opportunity for Governor Magoon to pass upon the statement of the Marine Hospital authorities that a quarantine is necessary. Governor Magoon and the business men of Cuba say there is no reason why a quarantine should be enforced at the beginning of the yellow fever season, while the authorities of the Marine Hospital Service, in a report just made to Secretary Cortelyou, insist that the quarantine ought to be rigidly enforced, as usual.

On April 1 the volunteer army of Great Britain which has been in existence for forty-nine years, was superseded by a territorial army, introduced by War Secretary Haldane. The volunteers celebrated their "last post" at their respective headquarters by dinners and other celebrations, the festivities, however, taking on somewhat of a sad character, owing to the disappearance of the old associations. As midnight struck there was emulation as to who would be the first to enlist in the new body, many hundreds being thus recruited. In some cases practically the whole regiment took the new regimental title in the new force.

A plea for more generous treatment of the Army and of the soldier and a tribute to the Regular and the militiaman marked the address of Secretary Taft before the Board of Trade of Columbus, Ohio, on April 2. Secretary Taft asserted that the Navy is the arm of affirmation, which strikes in a minute and wins instant glory, while the Army is the workaday branch. "Of course," he

said, "it is improbable that we will have another such conflict as our Civil War, but should the forces of anarchism, socialism and revolt against organized government manifest themselves a well organized militia would be most necessary."

In the compound of the American Legation at Peking six tablets have been placed in commemoration of American soldiers who lost their lives in the Boxer campaign of 1900. This inscription is on each tablet: "The Government of the United States has placed this tablet to commemorate the service of the officers and the men of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps in the relief of the legations in Peking." The tablets also contain a roster of all the men who were killed or who died during that memorable campaign.

Advices received at the Navy Department from Comdr. John Hood, of the cruiser Tacoma, relative to the grounding of that vessel on March 28 while entering the harbor of Willemstad, Island of Curacao, just off the coast of Venezuela, report that the vessel was soon floated, and it was found that she had received slight damage to her rudder. The Tacoma has been cruising between Curacao and La Guayra for the purpose of carrying despatches from Minister Russell to the station at Willemstad. The cruiser has been ordered to leave Willemstad for the Norfolk Navy Yard for repairs.

The Naval Academy authorities, says a despatch to the Washington Post, are considering the case of Midshipman Grant W. Quale, of Silver Creek, N.Y., who has absented himself from the Academy for the greater part of three days, apparently with no effort at concealment, and for the deliberate purpose of compelling those in charge to dismiss him. It is reported that he has recently been left a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars, and for that reason wishes to sever his connection with the naval service.

Thirty-six men, including Lieutenant Middleton, the commander of the British torpedoboot destroyer Tiger, lost their lives in the collision off the Isle of Wight Thursday night, April 2, between that vessel and the British cruiser Berwick. The night was very dark, and the vessels were maneuvering without lights. The Berwick was steaming slowly. When the destroyer attempted to cross the big cruiser's bow she was caught amidships and cut in half with knife-like precision, sinking almost immediately.

We are requested by Rear Admiral Chadwick, U.S.N., to mention that having in preparation a history of the late war with Spain, in which it is proposed to cover both the Army and Navy operations, he would be much obliged for the use of any letters of the time which officers would be willing to allow to be used, or for any data or suggestions which might be offered. All letters will be carefully preserved and returned. Admiral Chadwick's address is Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., Newport, R.I.

Mr. Franklin has introduced into the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island an act to make it unlawful for any common carrier, innkeeper or proprietor or lessee of a place of amusement to debar from such place any person who wears the Service uniform. The act provides that the plaintiff in an action to recover damages is entitled to \$100, provided it is proven that the plaintiff was sober and orderly; the act also makes it unlawful for any unauthorized person to wear the Service uniform.

The tercentenary of the foundation of Quebec by Champlain will be celebrated during the last week of July next. The ceremonies will include an historical pageant, a military parade participated in by 25,000 soldiers, and a naval review in which Britain's North Atlantic fleet, a French squadron and doubtless some American ships will take part. The Prince of Wales is to accompany the fleet, and will consecrate the Quebec battlefields.

Secretary Taft left Washington April 1 on a ten days' journey through the West. Thursday night he spoke to the members of the Board of Trade at Columbus, Ohio; Friday and Saturday he spends in Chicago. Next week he will speak Monday at Omaha; Tuesday at Council Bluffs, and April 9 he will be the guest of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati in the afternoon, and of the Phoenix Club in the evening.

Truman H. Newberry, Acting Secretary of the Navy, on April 1 sent to Congress a request that the battleship Maine be added to the list of vessels previously submitted on which the Department contemplates repairs amounting to \$200,000 or over. It is indicated that the Department contemplates a general overhauling for the Maine in excess of twenty per cent. of her value. She will have new boilers and repairs to her machinery.

The Chilean government has issued an invitation to leading gun makers to send representatives to witness the tests which will be made at Santiago de Chili in October. Chili intends to acquire a new artillery armament, and hopes in this way to create interest in the bidding for the equipment.

Protest will be made in the Philippine Assembly to the seating of Dr. Dominador Gomez, the anti-American agitator who, though expelled from the Assembly on Feb. 11 by a vote of 40 to 35, was re-elected in Manila on March 31 to fill the vacancy made by his expulsion.

At last accounts Mr. Foss, chairman of the House Naval Committee, expected to report the Navy Appropriation bill Saturday, April 4, and with the expectation that the bill would be taken up for consideration in the House the coming week.

The Senate during the past week has been unusually active in the passage of bills, nearly all of them being of a personal character.

The torpedo factory at Newport has reported that the machinery is in place and the force is ready to enter at once on work.



## PENSIONERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The recent passage in the House of the Pension Appropriation Bill, carrying over \$150,000,000, brings out some interesting data. The pensioners at the end of the fiscal year 1907 numbered 967,371; at the end of the year 1893 the number was 966,012. The highest number on the roll at the end of any year was for the fiscal year 1905, when it reached 998,441. The maximum on the pension roll was in the year 1905, when at the end of January it reached 1,004,196, the highest ever reached. The number of pensioners on the roll June 30, 1907, was the smallest since 1893.

The total decrease in the pension roll during the fiscal year 1907 was, from all causes, 49,634; the deaths were 45,768, and 3,866 were dropped from the rolls for other causes. The deaths of Civil War pensioners were, in that fiscal year, 31,201, leaving, at the end of that year, still on the pension roll, survivors of that war, 644,338. This number, through deaths mainly, went down by February 1, 1908, to 633,388.

The disbursements for the payment of pensions on account of the Civil War alone were \$3,389,135,449.54 (about half the prime cost of the war to the United States), while the disbursements for all other wars and for the regular establishment were only \$208,880,274.15. These figures do not include \$110,051,513.73, the cost of paying pensions. There is now living no soldier or soldier's widow of the Revolutionary War, and there is no pensioned soldier living of the War of 1812, but there was at the end of the last fiscal year (1907) on the pension roll 558 widows of soldiers of that war. There are still three daughters of soldiers of that war on the pension rolls by special acts of Congress. Our government has also been liberal in other ways to the soldiers and sailors of all wars prior to the Civil War in the matter of land warrants. There have been issued—chiefly to Mexican war soldiers—598,651 such warrants, covering 68,786,310 acres of land, or, in area, 107,478 square miles.

The United States last year paid to its pensioners residing in foreign countries the following sums: Spain, \$120; St. Helena, \$180; Turkey, \$1,469; Liberia, \$1,927; Russia, \$2,223; Chile, \$2,466; China, \$2,507; Belgium, \$2,880; Japan, \$3,003; Wales, \$3,260; Austria-Hungary, \$5,040; Denmark, Italy, \$7,112; Sweden, \$8,072; Cuba, \$8,216; Norway, \$8,760; France, \$9,360; Switzerland, \$9,792; Australia, \$11,088; Scotland, \$14,272; Mexico, \$23,508; England, \$53,918; Ireland, \$69,376; Germany, \$85,318; Canada, \$367,510. About forty other countries share in Uncle Sam's bounty, pensioners residing in sixty-seven foreign countries in all having received last year from the U.S. Treasury \$724,434.10.

In the loyal states receiving over \$5,000,000 each last year were the following: Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Kansas, Massachusetts, Iowa, the first three above receiving \$14,657,709, \$13,088,636 and \$11,181,458.

The value of the pension roll at that date in no other state reached \$4,000,000. Only the states of California, Kentucky, New Jersey and Wisconsin then exceeded \$3,000,000 but less than \$4,000,000, and only the states of Minnesota, Nebraska and Tennessee then exceeded \$2,000,000 but less than \$3,000,000.

In the eleven states that succeeded in 1861, there are residing 76,070 pensioners, who received last year \$10,513,307. Of these South Carolina has over 2,000; Alabama, Florida and Georgia each over 3,000; North Carolina and Mississippi each over 4,000; Louisiana 6,519; Texas and Virginia each over 8,000; Arkansas 10,760; Tennessee 18,898.

As to foreign countries, Great Britain grants pensions for length of service and disabilities contracted in service, and in 1898-99, the last attainable data, there was appropriated \$8,769,726.68. Germany grants pensions for length of service and for disabilities in the service. In 1898 the pension appropriation was \$21,208,000. France grants pensions upon retirement from active service and for wounds or disabilities contracted in the service. In 1898 the pension appropriation was \$25,430,295.80. Brazil pursues a policy much like that of Russia, and in 1899 paid in pensions the sum of \$663,000. Belgium authorizes pensions for length of service, on age, and for disabilities contracted in the line of duty. In 1898 there was appropriated \$941,426. Austria-Hungary takes care of its military officers and men—1. By the grant of life or temporary pensions. 2. By the grant of additional allowances for disabilities. 3. By admission to invalid homes. In 1899 there was an appropriation for pensions of all kinds of \$5,719,190. The Argentine Republic pensions its officers and men for disabilities in service so long as they remain in the country. In 1899 there was appropriated for pensions \$1,209,540. The military pension of Chile is considered a charitable institution, but pensions are granted after ten years' service, unless disabilities are contracted while in service. The pension appropriation for the year 1899 was \$678,796.70. Peru appropriated for pensions in 1898 \$303,317.96. Portugal appropriated in the same year \$841,471. Japan is most liberal of any of the foreign governments and grants pensions in every conceivable case. There are appropriated each year for pensions in Japan liberal sums. All governments provide for the widows of soldiers and sailors and their dependent families. The United States pay out on account of pensions nearly three times as much as Great Britain, Germany and France combined.

## DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Carfare expended by an officer in connection with special duty to which he has been assigned is allowed as a legitimate charge, in a decision by Assistant Comptroller Mitchell in the case of Lieut. John Downes, jr., U.S.N. Lieutenant Downes appealed from a disallowance of \$2, for carfare, made in settlement of his account as recruiting officer at Des Moines, Iowa, July 1, 1907, to Jan. 7, 1908. The item was approved by the Navy Department, but the auditor disallowed it on the ground that he was not entitled to carfare at his station. The expense of the carfare was incurred in performing travel on duty between his office and the State Fair Grounds in connection with the exhibition of the Navy Department Biograph. The Comptroller holds that this carfare was not "travel at the home station" within the meaning of former decisions, but was a necessary and legitimate expense in the performance of duties in recruiting and should be allowed.

The Comptroller has affirmed the disallowance of pay, extra pay and travel pay claimed by 1st Lieut. Alexander H. Davidson, for service while first lieutenant, 36th U.S. Volunteer Infantry. Claimant was discharged as an enlisted man from the 4th Cavalry while in the Philippines to accept a commission. The Auditor dis-

allowed the pay named because he had been erroneously paid an excessive sum while acting as captain of his company.

The question whether the appropriation of \$2,000,000 annually by the Dick act is available to pay civilian superintendents of rifle ranges, range masters, caretakers, pitmen, scorers, markers, etc., has been decided by the Assistant Comptroller in the affirmative, so far as the services indicated are connected with target practice, but he finds that there is no appropriation available for paying for such services when the organized militia is engaged in actual field or camp service.

## RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Pay Dir. Lawrence G. Boggs, U.S.N., to be retired for age on April 5, 1908, was born in the District of Columbia and was appointed an assistant paymaster in the Navy Sept. 24, 1869. During his sea service, he served, among other vessels, on the Tallapoosa, Frolic, Despatch, Marion, Saratoga, Dale, Richmond and Massachusetts. His last assignment to duty was at the navy yard, New York, as purchasing pay officer. He reached the grade of pay director Sept. 28, 1902. Pay Inspr. Charles S. Williams will now be promoted pay director, Paymr. Walter L. Wilson to pay inspector and P.A. Paymr. John A. B. Smith, jr., to paymaster.

Major Charles F. Kieffer, surgeon, U.S.A., who is retired from active service from June 24, 1908, for disability incident to the Service, was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 22, 1869, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army Oct. 31, 1891. He served in the Philippines in 1899 with the 48th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, being appointed major and surgeon. He holds the degree of A.B. and B.S., La Salle, 1888 and 1889, and M. D. Jefferson, Medical College, 1891.

Lieut. Col. Frank Baker, ord. Dept., U.S.A., promoted colonel from March 17, 1908, vice MacNutt, retired, was born in Massachusetts Oct. 29, 1849, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1872, when he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 13th Infantry. Among other assignments to duty he served on frontier duty at Forts Bridger and Steele, Wyoming, from Dec. 14, 1872, to Sept. 16, 1874; was assistant professor of mathematics at the U.S.M.A. from 1874 to 1876. He took part in suppressing the railroad disturbances in Pennsylvania in 1877, and was transferred to the Ordnance Department in April, 1879.

Col. Charles L. Heizmann, Med. Dept., U.S.A., who was retired from active service March 31, 1908, upon his own application after over forty years' service, was the senior assistant surgeon general. He was born in Pennsylvania April 15, 1846, and received the degree of A.B. from Georgetown University in 1864, and that of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1867. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army May 14, 1867; was promoted captain in 1870, major in 1886, lieutenant colonel in 1900, and colonel, assistant surgeon general in 1902.

Second Lieut. Frank L. Beals, 15th U.S. Inf., has been retired, to take effect May 1, 1908, on account of disability incident to the Service. He was born in Tennessee Sept. 2, 1876, and joined the Army as a private in Co. L, 7th Inf., June 8, 1898. He subsequently served as private and sergeant in the Signal Corps, and also as private, corporal and sergeant in the Coast Artillery. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 16th Infantry, Oct. 9, 1903, and was transferred to the 15th Infantry a short time since.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Nannie Norris, of Baltimore, Md., and Midshipman Bruce R. Ware, jr., U.S.N., were married at San Francisco March 31, 1908. The bridegroom only arrived in San Francisco the day of the marriage on the U.S.S. Washington, and the bride also arrived the same day from Baltimore. Midshipman Ware was ordered to depart on the Washington on a voyage around South America just one week after the engagement was announced. He had expected to remain on the Atlantic coast. The young couple decided that they would be married as soon as he reached a port where he would remain a few days. Miss Norris is the daughter of Dr. Denton S. Norris, of 433 East North avenue, Baltimore. She is a graduate of the Eastern High School of the class of 1905. Dr. and Mrs. Norris and Miss Norris accompanied the bride-to-be to Washington on March 25. They spent the day with her. Late in the afternoon she left for New Orleans, and from there continued her journey to San Francisco. Midshipman Ware comes from Newton, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Little, of Portland, Me., announce the engagement of their daughter, Lucia Ellen, to Lieut. Albert S. Fuger, 4th Field Art., U.S.A., now stationed temporarily at Fort Thomas, Ky.

A very pretty naval wedding was solemnized in St. Paul's church, Bremerton, Washington, March 24, 1908, when Midshipman Henry G. Fuller, U.S.N., and Miss Lucy Claude, daughter of Dr. Washington Claude, of Annapolis, Md., were married by Rev. Harry Hudson. The little church was very artistically decorated with festoons of evergreens, huckleberry branches of green and white calla lilies. The bride entered the church on the arm of Lieut. Col. J. H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., while Mendelssohn's wedding march was being played, and was met at the altar by the groom and best man, Ensign Frank D. McMillan, U.S.N. Mrs. Heiner, wife of Surg. R. G. Heiner, U.S.N., was matron of honor. The ushers were Ensigns Gerald Howze and Donald P. Morrison, U.S.N. The bride wore a beautiful princess gown of cream Shanghai silk, the front handsomely embroidered in heavy Chinese silk, extending from the yoke to the hem. A trimming of silk fringe bordered the yoke, which was of white chiffon overlaid with Chefoo lace, made in Chefoo, China. A beautiful veil of white tulle completed the costume. She carried a large bouquet of bride roses. The matron of honor, Mrs. Heiner, wore a handsome costume of white crepe de Chine with a large white picture hat with pale green plumes. She carried a large bouquet of yellow jonquils. After the ceremony the wedding party, with the intimate friends, proceeded to the quarters of Col. and Mrs. Pendleton, where an informal reception was held. Refreshments were served in the dining room, the table being prettily decorated in green and white with the beautiful silver punch bowl from the cruiser Princeton's silver service occupying the center of the table. The guests who attended the reception were Admiral and Mrs. Burwell, Capt. and Mrs. Mahan, Capt. and Mrs. Underwood, Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jackson, Paymr. and Mrs. O'Leary, Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold, Lieut. and Mrs. Halligan, Lieut. and Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. Beattie, the Misses

Spear, the Misses Potts, Miss Gedney, Miss Sherman, Miss Barnes, Miss Ouser, of Spokane; Lieutenant Knox, Ensigns Beall and Eberle, Midshipmen Lando and Lawton. After the reception the happy couple left to spend a week at Tacoma. The bride is the daughter of Dr. W. Clement Claude and niece of Gordon H. Claude, Mayor of Annapolis, Md. She is also a niece of Capt. T. B. Howard, U.S.N.

Lieut. Hunter Harris, 9th U.S. Inf., and Miss Lula Allen were married in San Antonio, Tex., March 22.

Comdr. F. A. A. Miller, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Miller have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Alice, to Mr. Frederic Ashton de Peyster on Tuesday, April 21, at twelve o'clock, at All Saints church, Lakewood, N.J. The ceremony will be followed by a breakfast at half-after twelve at the Laurel House.

First Lieut. Edward Canfield, jr., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Agnes W. Deardoff were married March 18, 1908, at the Church of Our Father, Portland, Ore., by the Rev. Mr. Eliot.

We mentioned briefly in our last issue the wedding of Theodocia Alice Roberts to Lieut. Edward Alexander Stockton, jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., on Wednesday, March 25, at 86 Harvard Avenue, Brookline, Mass., at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Roberts. The bride was attired in a magnificent imported white satin gown trimmed with old family lace, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her attendant, as maid of honor, was the sister of the groom, Miss Marion Stockton, of Philadelphia, who was beautifully gowned in an embroidered pale blue broadcloth, and carried an exquisite bouquet of sweet peas. Lieut. Enoch B. Garey, 15th U.S. Inf., was best man. Lieut. Walter Reed Weaver, 11th U.S. Inf. Corps, was also among the guests. The house was elaborately decorated with red roses and red carnations, thus typifying the color designating the Artillery Corps of the United States Army. A lavish buffet supper was served, at the beginning of which the bride cut the wedding cake with the groom's saber. Lieutenant Stockton and his wife will be at home after April 5 at the residence of the groom's parents, 1914 Wallace street, Philadelphia, until he leaves for his station at Fort Dupont. Lieutenant Stockton is a graduate of the class of 1908, U.S.M.A.

Lieut. Giles Bishop, jr., U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Florence K. Barrett were married on March 21, 1908, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Velt, 1852 N. Marvine street, Philadelphia, Pa. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain C. Q. Wright, U.S.N. The bride was attended by Miss Helen Knecht, and the best man was Lieut. F. D. Kilgore, U.S.M.C.

Lieut. Leon C. Covell, U.S.R.C.S., was married to Miss Ida Hamilton Tretler, at the parsonage of Trinity Methodist church, Washington, D.C., March 26, 1908. Miss Edith Frost was bridesmaid, and Lieut. Frederick C. Billard, best man. Lieut. and Mrs. Covell have sailed for Liverpool and will spend six weeks in England and France.

The engagement is announced in the Philippines of Col. William P. Biddle, commanding the Marine Corps in the Philippines, and Mrs. Martha Adger, mother-in-law of Paymr. W. B. Izard, U.S.N. The marriage, it is said, will take place in a few days. The couple will leave on the Thomas on their honeymoon about April 15, Colonel Biddle having obtained leave.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Major William A. Thompson, U.S.A., retired, died at Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Md., March 27, 1908. In the Civil War he served in the 1st Maryland Volunteers from 1862 to 1865 as private and Q.M. sergeant. In 1867 he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 4th U.S. Cavalry. He saw considerable service against the Indians and held the brevet of captain for gallant services in action against Indians in the canyon near Red River, Texas, Sept. 27 and 28, 1874, and Las Lagunas Quatro, Tex., Nov. 5, 1874. He reached the grade of major, 2d Cavalry, June 19, 1897, and was retired Nov. 7, 1898, at his own request after thirty years' service. The funeral service took place from St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, Annapolis, March 30. The body was conveyed to Washington and buried in Arlington National Cemetery. The services were conducted by Father Thomas C. Hanley, rector of the church. The battalion of cadets of St. John's College, under command of Lieut. E. Berkeley Iglehart, U.S.A., military instructor, formed the funeral escort, and the cadet band played a funeral dirge during the march to the railway station. The honorary pallbearers were Rear Admiral Francis A. Cook, U.S.N., retired; Comdr. William S. Benson, U.S.N.; Dr. Thomas Fell, president of St. John's College; Dr. W. Clement Claude, and Messrs. Luther H. Gadd and C. C. Dugan, all of Annapolis. The active bearers were eight students of St. John's College. From 1899 until last year Major Thompson was commandant and military instructor at St. John's Military Academy, Annapolis. He is survived by his wife, who was the daughter of the late Surgeon General Moore, and one son and five daughters.

Capt. Thomas H. Barrett, formerly an acting third assistant engineer in the Navy, and who was honorably discharged June 19, 1865, died at his home in Yonkers, N. Y., March 27, 1908, after a week's illness. He was instructor of marine engineers and was a chief engineer on the Pacific mail steamships and on Atlantic Ocean liners. He was a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S., George Washington Post, the Army and Navy Club, the 19th Army Corps and the Atlantic Yacht Club.

Alfred Potter, brother of Paymr. David Potter, U.S.N., was found dead in his room at Bridgeton, N.J., March 28, 1908. He was about forty years old and unmarried. His death is ascribed to heart failure.

Mrs. Martha A. Rodman, widow of the late Gen. Thomas J. Rodman, ord. Dept., U.S.A., and mother of Col. John B. Rodman, U.S.A., retired, died at Berkeley, Cal., recently.

Mr. Edgar De Villiers Taylor, son of Mrs. Emma Hulse Taylor, and brother of Mrs. Greenslade, wife of Lieut. John Wills Greenslade, U.S.N., died at Raceland, La., March 24, 1908.

Mrs. Rebecca Daniels, mother of the wife of Chaplain Ivory H. B. Headley, U.S.A., died at Rowley, Mass., recently.

Mr. James B. Robertson, son of Col. E. B. Robertson, U.S.A., retired, died in Omaha, Neb., March 30, 1908.

Mr. Alexander M. Campau, father of Mrs. Henry W. Fitch, wife of Chief Engr. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., died on April 1, at Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Christine Patten, wife of Col. W. S. Patten, asst. Q.M. general, U.S.A., and mother of Capt. W. T. Patten, 13th Inf.; Capt. Hudson T. Patten, Coast Art.; 2d Lieut.



G. F. Patten, 13th Cav.; Mrs. Eastman, wife of Capt. W. R. Eastman, asst. surg., U.S.A., and Miss Christine Patten, died in New York city March 30, 1908.

Brevet Lieut. Col. John Cassels, U.S.V., major, 11th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and father of Capt. Arthur F. Cassels, 3d U.S. Field Art., died in Washington, D.C., March 28, 1908. Colonel Cassels was a brother-in-law of the wife of Col. W. F. Stewart, Coast Artillery Corps, U.S. Army. Colonel Cassels's first wife was Miss Annie Pinkney Sewall, eldest daughter of the late James M. and Maria Pinkney Sewall. The family were from Maryland, but for many years previous to the daughter's marriage to Colonel Cassels resided near Fort Monroe, Va. Mrs. Cassels died in 1871 at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Mrs. Eleanor Justine Baxter died at the residence of Major Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 22, 1908. Mrs. Baxter was a daughter of the late Judge Justin Baxter, of Jefferson, Ohio, widow of George S. de Chenereuse Baxter, banker and financier of Boston, Mass., and mother of Mrs. T. H. Rees.

#### PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Mrs. Qualtrough, wife of Capt. E. F. Qualtrough, U.S.N., left Washington April 1 for a visit to Old Point Comfort.

Miss Edith Miller, the daughter of Comdr. F. A. A. Miller, U.S.N., retired, is spending some time in Washington, D.C.

The Memorial Day address at the exercises to be held at Grant's Tomb in New York city on May 30 will be delivered by Secretary Taft.

Lieut. R. Williams, U.S.N., who has been under treatment at the Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., will now undergo treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

Miss Rose McClellan, the daughter of Gen. John McClellan, U.S.A., retired, will spend the months of May and June at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., as the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Robert N. Getty, U.S.A.

Mrs. Bradford, the wife of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., retired, left Washington, D.C., on April 4 for West Pittston, Pa., where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. Johnson, the wife of the Rev. Edward Johnson.

Asst. Paymr. John F. O'Mara, U.S.N., gave a delightful dinner on March 25 on board the U.S.S. Iowa at Norfolk, Va. His guests were: Miss Marion Simmons, Miss Otey Minor, Miss Virginia Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Blount Hunter, Dr. Gifford and Lieut. John S. Graham, U.S.N.

Mrs. Ives and the Misses Ives, wife and daughters of Major F. J. Ives, Med. Dept., U.S. Army, have recently returned from a two years' absence abroad and joined Major Ives at Coronado, Cal., where he has taken a cottage for several months with a view of possibly locating in that vicinity upon his retirement, which takes place shortly.

Harold Reilly, twelve years old, was run over by the automobile of Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., at Milwaukee, Wis., April 1. Although one of the wheels passed over the boy, he did not sustain a scratch and showed no signs of injury or nervous shock. Refusing the offer of General MacArthur to take him home, the boy jumped on a passing wagon and disappeared.

A recent visitor in Washington was Miss M. Dorsey Ashbridge, sister of the late Lieut. William Ashbridge, 14th U.S. Inf., of Whitford, Pa., who six years ago (April 2) was lost in the Detroit River at Fort Wayne with 1st Lieut. Howard S. Avery. By a singular coincidence three ladies, to whom Mr. Ashbridge's mother feels deeply indebted, are all just now in Washington on this the sixth anniversary of her boy's death.

Generals Reiss and Fock, of the Russian army, who were charged with complicity in the surrender of Port Arthur, have been asked to resign. General Reiss complied with the request, but General Fock declined, pending an investigation of the charges brought in connection with his recent duel with General Smirnoff. General Stoessel, who is serving his sentence in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, is writing his memoirs.

Mrs. J. Hoffman Thompson, mother of Mrs. Carl Frederic Hartmann and of Mrs. Perry Tiffany, of New York, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hartmann, U.S.A., at their home in Brookline, Mass., returned to her home at East Orange, N.J., April 1. Mrs. Hartmann and Miss Phyllis expect to accompany Captain Hartmann to Fort Leavenworth in August, where Captain Hartmann, Signal Corps, will enter the School of the Line. Captain Hartmann recently lectured for the University Club of Boston on the work of the Army in Alaska, and Capt. and Mrs. Hartmann were the dinner guests of honor of Mr. Henry Gregory Jordan at the Algonquin Club, Commonwealth avenue, Boston, March 21.

"Famous Indian Chiefs" are described by Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired, in an illustrated article in the St. Nicholas Magazine for April. It is one of a series, the Indians described in this chapter being Manuelito, a Navajo war chief, and Cochise, the Chiricahua Apache chief. Manuelito was six feet tall, weighed perhaps two hundred pounds and was as fine a looking fellow as you ever saw. General Howard tells how he went into the camp of Cochise to make peace, with Captain Sladen, his aide; a white guide, Jeffords, and two Indian guides, Ponce and Chie. Cochise never took any prisoners before this. He killed all of the white people he came across, and had never spared anyone except the guide, Jeffords, with whom General Howard went into the lion's den.

Brig. Gen. Carle A. Woodruff, U.S.A., retired, who is the possessor of a Congressional Medal of Honor, has just received from an ex-Confederate friend in Maryland a Southern Cross of Honor, on the bar pin of which are engraved the letters "H. H. M. to C. A. W." Accompanying the medal was a letter, of which the following is an extract: "My dear friend: I send you a Southern Cross of Honor. It certainly gives me a great deal of pleasure to do so—I do not know of any one to whom I would rather give it than yourself. You were a foe that every Confederate soldier could not help but respect and have the highest esteem for. I have the greatest admiration for a soldier—regardless of the color of his uniform—who will risk his life for his principles, and have the courage of his convictions. Such a man will always have my esteem and respect." The sender served in the Stuart Horse Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia, while General Woodruff, as a lieutenant of the 2d Artillery, served in the Horse Artillery, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac. They were opposed to each other on many a well-contested field.

A son, James Tyler Butterick 2d, was born to the wife of Lieut. James T. Butterick, U.S.M.C., at Portsmouth, N.H., March 21.

Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barry were the guests of Gen. Mario Menocal at Chaparra estate, Havana, Cuba, a few days since.

A daughter, Josephine Wainwright Mears, was born to the wife of Lieut. Frederick Mears, 11th U.S. Cav., at Colon, Panama, March 21, 1908.

Lieut. Walter R. Weaver, 11th U.S. Inf., U.S.A., son of Col. E. M. Weaver, U.S.A., is visiting his sister, Mrs. Charles E. Stearns, of Waltham, Mass.

An attractive vaudeville entertainment was given on March 26 in the pavilion at Camp Columbia, Cuba, under the direction of Chaplains Rice and Waring.

Among those at the Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, Fla., March 28, were Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, who have since returned to their home in New York.

Ensign W. W. Smyth, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the U.S.S. Galveston, with the Pacific fleet, has been ordered home, his tour of sea service having expired.

Miss Juanita Humphrey, daughter of Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, has returned to Washington after a month's visit with Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter at Fort Totten, N.Y.

Mrs. Henry Lippincott, since the death of her husband, Col. Henry Lippincott, has been visiting her son, Lieut. Aubrey Lippincott, 14th U.S. Cav., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Rear Admiral Goodrich, U.S.N., commandant of the New York Navy Yard, was a visitor at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., March 26, on official business in connection with the inspection of navy yards.

Lieut. Julian De Court, Phil. Scouts, now on leave in the United States, may be found at 913 Rhode Island avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., or the Army and Navy Club, New York city, after April 1.

Capt. J. F. Parker, U.S.N., retired, has been ordered to duty as commandant of the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, and of the additional duty in command of the Annapolis. He will sail from Vancouver, B.C., about April 24, 1908, for Suva, Fiji Islands.

Gen. J. W. Babb, U.S.A., who has been living in Galesburg, Ill., temporarily, expects to go to Portland, Ore., early in April. His address will be, care of Adjutant General, Dept. of Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Mrs. Babb and Miss Babb left Galesburg for Washington, D.C., April 3. They will be the guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Albert Todd, 1833 Mintwood place, for a short time. Later their address will be, Florence Court, California avenue.

Capt. R. R. Ingersoll, U.S. Navy, Chief of Staff of the Atlantic Fleet, left the flagship Connecticut at San Diego, Cal., April 1, taking a train for the East in haste to reach his son, who was recently operated upon for appendicitis at the King's Daughters' Hospital, in Norfolk, Va. Captain Ingersoll handled some of the largest questions of the fleet preparation and supply when it was decided to shift the fleet to the Pacific. By reason of Rear Admiral Evans's illness Captain Ingersoll's work has been especially arduous.

A correspondent sends us the following extract from the San Francisco Wasp, published some weeks ago: "The wedding of Gen. S. B. M. Young to Mrs. Annie Dean Huntley, of Helena, Mont., is of interest to a great many San Francisco people, the General having long been a social favorite here when stationed at the Presidio. The General is a handsome looking man, a Civil War veteran and sixty-eight years old. His bride is thirty-eight years and was left a large fortune by her former husband, who was interested in lands and mines and stage routes in Montana."

Admiral Dewey, according to a N.Y. Tribune correspondent, has practically decided not to go to the Pacific coast to participate in the welcome to the Atlantic battleship fleet when it reaches San Francisco. The Admiral would like to go to California, and has repeatedly so indicated to those who have talked with him about the matter, but there are considerations of a personal character which make him hesitate to take the trip. Among them are the long railroad ride back and forth, besides the nightly banquets and innumerable other social demands that would be made of him, all of which would prove fatiguing and exhausting.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., delivered a lecture before the National Geographic Society at the National Rifles' Armory, 9th and G streets, N.W., Washington, D.C., March 27. The subject of his lecture was "The Geography of the Sea," and he used more than a hundred stereoscopic views to illustrate it. Admiral Chester described the various currents and temperatures of the water and showed pictures of the instruments used in taking temperatures. He told of the methods of the Navy in taking deep-sea soundings. The general nature and character of the ocean were also graphically described.

"The illness of Gov. Curtis Guild, of Massachusetts," says the Boston Globe, "has created considerable anxiety in the M.V.M. during the past week, and every bulletin that has been issued has been watched with interest, and it has been the heart-felt wish of every man that their comrade might be spared to again march at the head of the state troops. Every armory has been largely attended, and while the floors have been occupied by some one company, the principal attraction for the men has been to learn the latest news of the condition of the Governor, no man in the service being more highly esteemed or respected. Every man in the service loves the chief, and all fervently pray for his speedy recovery."

Col. William F. Morris, of the 9th N.Y., celebrated his ninth anniversary as colonel of the command on March 18 last. When he first assumed command there was factional strife in the regiment, and it was not "sailing over summer seas" by any means. However, Colonel Morris asserted himself as C.O., and things soon changed for the better and the regiment was never in as good condition as it is to-day. There is not a single faction now in the regiment, and its history, from 1799 to date, redounds credit upon each one of its colonels. An interesting fact regarding the three years' service of the regiment in the War of the Rebellion is that it volunteered May 27, 1861, and was mustered out of the U.S. Service June 23, 1864. During that time its casualties were: Officers killed and died of disease, 24; enlisted men killed and died of disease, 280; total, 304; the wounded numbered 457; total killed, died of disease and wounded, 761. The officers promoted in or out of the regiment during the Civil War numbered 263, some of the latter doing duty in the U.S. Navy. The command is now a coast defense organization and will perform duty in New York Harbor with U.S. Artillery.

Lieut. Arthur L. Keesling, Coast Art., U.S.A., has been visiting friends in Portland, Me.

Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., who has been on duty at Boston, Mass., has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

Comdr. and Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., have leased the Cleveland villa, in Catherine street, Newport, R.I., for the coming season.

Comdr. and Mrs. Albert L. Key, U.S.N., have arrived at Newport to visit Comdr. and Mrs. Albert Gleaves at the torpedo station at Newport, R.I.

Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th U.S. Cav., who has been on duty with the militia of New York, will return to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., April 10, 1908.

Mrs. Elihu Root has returned to her Washington home after a visit in Brookline, Mass., to her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. U. S. Grant, 3d, U.S.A.

Comdr. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., in charge of the torpedo station at Newport, has been ordered to command the cruiser St. Louis, to relieve Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N.

Lieut. C. E. Brillhart, U.S.N., has been detached from the Maryland and ordered to duty in connection with the fitting out of the torpedoboot Rowan and will command that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. William A. Moffet, U.S.N., who has been on duty at the Bureau of Equipment, has left for the Mare Island Navy Yard, where he will assume his new duties as navigating officer on the cruiser Maryland.

A daughter was born to Asst. Surg. Walter P. Keene and Mrs. Keene on Feb. 28, 1908, at Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles County, Cal. The young lady is a granddaughter of Capt. E. H. Parsons, quartermaster of the Home.

Among those attending a luncheon in Washington, D.C., March 31, given by Mrs. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, were Mrs. Havard, wife of Col. Valery Havard, U.S.A., and Mrs. Pleadwell, wife of Surgeon Pleadwell, U.S.A.

The wives of two officers of the Army were granted divorces at Burlington, Vt., March 27, 1908, according to the daily papers. The names given are Emma H. L. Conklin, wife of Major John Conklin, 2d Field Art., and Anna T. Pickel, wife of Lieut. A. N. Pickel, retired.

Comdr. B. T. Walling, U.S.N., who has been detached from duty as general inspector of equipment on the Atlantic coast, headquarters Washington, D.C., will be on duty at the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass., and will continue duties in connection with Birmingham.

P.A. Paymr. A. Hovey-King, U.S.N., has been detached from duty at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., and will proceed to the naval station, Guantánamo, Cuba, for duty as general storekeeper, purchasing pay officer, and pay officer of that station, and also of vessels stationed at that place, sailing from New York, N.Y., about April 18, 1908.

Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., on duty with the Maryland National Guard, who was obliged to cancel the last five days of inspection after a four weeks' inspection tour for the War Department, on account of illness, was on March 28 still confined to his bed with an attack of pleurisy. Dr. Walton S. Hopkins states that it will be some time before the Captain can hope to be about again.

Retired officers of the Army living in Portland, Ore., are Gens. T. M. Anderson, E. B. Williston, D. W. Burke, and F. H. Hathaway; Col. J. M. Bacon, W. H. Jordan, A. H. Bainbridge and James Jackson; Lieut. Col. J. Murphy; Capt. Joseph A. Sladen and George Williams and Major H. F. Kendall. Officers on active duty are Lieut. Col. S. W. Roessler, Capt. H. B. Dixon and H. B. Clark and Lieut. J. M. Kelso.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, wife of the President, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, and sons, Masters Archie, Kermit and Quentin Roosevelt; her secretary, Miss Hagner, and Miss London, a friend, and Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., arrived in Vicksburg, Miss., March 28, from Washington. They were met at the station by Comdr. Thomas Snowden, U.S.N., and Paymr. G. M. Adey, U.S.N., and boarded the U.S.S. Mayflower, which sailed the same day for New Orleans.

Capt. Dwight E. Aultman, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., gave a lecture on the history of Spain in the Spanish language before the Army School of the Line Class at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 27, 1908. Captain Aultman also delivered one two weeks previously. Both of these lectures were well attended by officers and also the ladies of the post who understand Spanish. Captain Aultman is master not only of his subject, but also of the language in which it was discussed. The latter he acquired during his seven years' stay in Cuba, where for the last four his work was conducted entirely in Spanish.

It is of interest to note a roster of the officers of the Army and Navy who are on duty in the Panama Canal Zone, compiled from the Canal Record: Construction and Engineering Department, Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, Chairman and Chief Engineer, Culebra; Department of Excavation and Dredging, Major D. D. Gaillard, Culebra, Major Edgar Jadwin, division engineer, Gorgona; Capt. George M. Hoffman, assistant division engineer, Gorgona; Department of Lock and Dam Construction, Major William L. Sibert, Culebra; Major Chester Harding, division engineer, Gatun; Capt. Horton W. Stickle, assistant division engineer, Gatun. Department of Municipal Engineering, Motive Power and Machinery, and Building Construction, Civil Engr. H. H. Rousseau, U.S.N., Culebra. Sanitation, Col. W. C. Gorgas, Chief Sanitary Officer, Ancon; Major C. C. McCulloch, jr., U.S.A., Executive Officer, Ancon; Major John L. Phillips, Superintendent, Ancon Hospital, Ancon; Capt. Robert E. Noble, General Inspector, Ancon.

An officer of the Army, and also an officer of the Ohio National Guard had a narrow escape from death at Alliance, Ohio, March 23, when an automobile in which they were riding collided with a locomotive at the Market street crossing of the Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling railroad. The automobile was going westward and when within about fifteen feet of the railroad tracks the engine, which was obscured from view owing to the freight building, crossed the street directly in front of the auto. Mr. Weybrecht, who was driving the auto, put on the emergency brake, but before the car could stop it dashed against the heavy driving wheels of the locomotive, and was carried about twenty feet to the north side of the street. The rear seat of the car was occupied by Lieut. Col. William N. Michel, 4th U.S. Art., and Lieut. Col. Mac Lee Wilson, pay department of the Ohio National Guard, who were in the city to inspect the local National Guard organization. Both officers jumped and escaped injury. The machine was badly wrecked. It is claimed that no warning signal was given by the engine crew as the locomotive approached the crossing, which is a very dangerous one.



Gen. E. P. Ewers, U.S.A., of Owenton, Ky., and Mrs. Ewers are at the Seville, Havana, Cuba.

Dr. J. C. Clayton, act. asst. surg., U.S.N., has tendered his resignation owing to the continued illness of his father.

A daughter, Elizabeth Christian Fries, was born to the wife of Capt. Amos A. Fries, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Los Angeles, Cal., March 24.

Major Frank B. McCoy, 17th U.S. Inf., who has been on duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., has gone for medical treatment to the General Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Among the guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week were Mrs. H. E. Tutherly, wife of Colonel Tutherly, U.S.A., and Lieut. Thomas P. Bernard, U.S.A.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Rafferty, Coast Art., U.S.A., has this week taken command of the Artillery district of the Chesapeake, succeeding Lieut. Col. Clarence Deems, who was transferred to Fort Hancock, N.J.

The Secretary of the Navy has received encouraging news from his son, Victor Metcalf, who was operated upon recently in San Francisco, and great hope is entertained of his immediate recovery. Secretary Metcalf will leave Washington for California April 27.

First Lieut. Julian De Court, Phil. Scouts, who is on leave in the United States, is at present stopping at the Hotel Cumberland, New York city, where he will remain until April 15; after that date his address will be 913 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D.C.

Major Moses Harris, U.S.A.; Pay Insp. T. J. Cowie, U.S.N.; Mrs. F. Moore, Col. George P. Screven, U.S.A.; Dr. R. W. Plummer, U.S.N.; Capt. D. L. Tate, U.S.A.; Major T. H. Norton, U.S.A.; Mrs. J. F. McIndoe and Capt. B. B. Buck, U.S.A., were among the guests this week at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C.

First Lieut. Charles E. Dority, Phil. Scouts, has resigned from the Service, to take effect from April 1, 1908. He is a native of New York, and was appointed to a commission in the Philippine Scouts July 1, 1901. He previously served as a second lieutenant in the 161st Indiana Volunteers in 1898, and as private and corporal and second lieutenant in the 45th U.S. Volunteers.

Edward H. Dunn, 35 years old, formerly in the United States Navy, gave himself up to the police at Chicago, Ill., April 2, after learning that he was wanted in Boston on charges of forgery. Dunn said he would go back and clear his name. When searched a check for \$25,000 on the Colonial Bank, 116th street and Seventh avenue, New York, was found in his pocket. The check was signed by Albert Sabey. Dunn refused to talk about the check. Dunn is the young man who two years ago masqueraded as an ensign in the U.S. Navy under the name of E. Howard Belknap.

Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Taussig, U.S.N., gave a five hundred party on March 28 at their home in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., in honor of their daughter, Mrs. Joseph Taussig, of Philadelphia. Those present were: Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Holcomb, U.S.N.; Lieut. and Mrs. T. M. Clinton, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. and Mrs. W. P. Upshur, U.S.M.C.; Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Schwable, U.S.M.C.; Naval Constr. and Mrs. R. P. Schlabbach, U.S.N.; Miss Lucy Quinby, Misses Jessie and Grace Willits, Lieut. F. L. Oliver, U.S.N.; Lieut. D. M. Wood, U.S.N.; Ensign and Mrs. James W. Hayward, U.S.N.; Paymr. W. G. Neill, U.S.N., and Paymr. L. N. Wertebaker. The prizes were won by Lieut. and Mrs. Upshur.

The following candidates for admission into the U.S. Military Academy in 1909 have been appointed during the past week: Leon L. Wood, West Monroe, La.; Frank N. Brooks, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mauritz Nelson, alt., Minneapolis, Minn.; Carlyle H. Wash, alt., Minneapolis, Minn.; Everett C. Truly, Natchez, Miss.; Warren W. McGowan, Nevada, Mo.; William R. Schmidt, Verdigris, Neb.; Alexander H. Aronson, Newark, N.J.; Walter F. Herold, alt., Newark, N.J.; Harold D. MacLachlan, alt., South Orange, N.J.; Grahme H. Frost, Santa Fé, N.M.; Louis E. Armigo, alt., Las Vegas, N.M.; Robert C. Dow, alt., Roswell, N.M.; Redondo B. Sutton, Portland, Ore.; Malcolm R. MacEwan, alt., Portland, Ore.; Howard E. Carmichael, alt., North Bend, Ore.; Robert R. H. Hubble, Ceres, Va.; Rudolph G. Whitten, Point Pleasant, W. Va.

#### JOINT COAST DEFENSE EXERCISES.

A most complete order (G.O. 44) was issued by the War Department under date of March 31, 1908, giving instructions in connection with the joint Army and Militia coast defense exercises to take place during the coming summer.

The order deals with the rules for the laying out of camps, hygiene, instruction, administration, etc., and its provisions should be carefully studied by militia officers especially. The following information taken from the order will be found of interest:

Department commanders will have charge of arrangements pertaining to the pay, transportation and subsistence of militia companies and will arrange to supply them with the necessary equipment pertaining to camp sanitation.

Artillery district commanders will have charge of the execution of the details connected with the selection of camp grounds, the preparation and execution of programs of instruction, drills and exercises, and the collection and forwarding of reports on the exercises. They will supervise all preparations pertaining to the Q.M. Department, and will have all preparations completed several days before the arrival of the militia organizations.

Post commanders will have charge of all arrangements connected with the reception of the militia, the sanitary arrangements and matters pertaining to administrative routine, discipline and police.

All officers and enlisted men of militia will be thoroughly examined physically, and those who are not fit for active field service or who might become a source of infection to the camp will be left behind.

At least one month prior to the commencement of the exercises in any state an officer shall be designated to meet the quartermasters and shipping officers of the state, forces at some convenient point and to give them instructions in the system of property accountability followed in the Army, the preparation of invoices, bills of lading, receipts of property, etc.

It is directed, among other things, that each militia company will report for duty equipped with tents and camp equipage, including a full field outfit, rauges, necessary cooking utensils, camp cots, and available camp tools. Where mosquitoes exist, all officers and men will be required to use mosquito nets. Each company will be provided with not more than two paulins for use in protecting property.

In the absence of sewerage system, McCall incinerators or latrine troughs and odorless excavating tank wagons

will be used at camps. Excreta will be disposed of in the manner recommended by the medical officers of the command.

Regular troops taking part in the camp exercises will wear brown canvas fatigue uniform and campaign hat and the militia on coast defense duty should come supplied with the same dress, and overcoats as well.

Night phases in the instruction will invariably terminate not later than 11 o'clock p.m.

Each problem prepared for the supports, it is directed, should have special reference to the land defense and should seek to illustrate the role of the supports in defending the land approaches to batteries. Effort will be made to have social visits interfere as little as practicable with the execution of the program of instruction.

The program for the Coast Artillery reserves, it is pointed out, should be adjusted to the degree of instruction and training previously had by each organization. In the case of troops which have had little or no Coast Artillery training, it will begin with the nomenclature of the material assigned to the individual and proceed slowly but progressively through elementary drill to service drill. Subcaliber and service target practice and night operations will be limited to the last two drill days of the exercise period. The program will also include actual practice in building hasty intrenchments. At all stages of the exercise militia officers will be permitted to ask questions relating to the dispositions and every effort will be made to convey all possible instructions. There will be interesting daily lectures on coast defense subjects.

A specially qualified Regular officer at each post will instruct the militia in guard duties. Cooks of the Regular troops will instruct those of the militia. All cases involving breach of discipline by militiamen will be turned over to the senior militia officer present at the post for action.

Subsistence will be furnished by the Subsistence Department to all enlisted men of the militia not to exceed in amount the sum allotted to each state. No subsistence can be issued to commissioned officers of the militia. Militia at coast forts will be allowed to make purchases from stores by post commissaries.

Regimental, battalion and commissaries of separate organizations of the militia should be provided with necessary implements for handling and issuing the components of the ration and for the protection of stores and the transaction of the business connected with the issue of subsistence supplies.

This paymaster will supervise the preparation of all pay rolls in each district and make the payment of the militia at the time that will interfere least with the program of instruction. Infantry drill will not be engaged in by troops assigned to Artillery duties.

#### ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEET.

At this writing the record target practice of the Atlantic Fleet was practically finished, and the next work is coaling and cleaning ship in order to make a proper appearance when the various ports north are visited. The battleships have made high scores. In addition to the target practice by day there has been laying of mines, night firing and the repelling of imaginary torpedo attacks. In the latter black targets with white centers are the objects at which the ships direct their fire. Two or three ships may fire at a time, or a second ship may be standing by assisting with her searchlights the one which is firing in bringing into plainer outline the black targets sitting out far across the water. Sometimes the firing ship does all its own illuminating with big searchlights of intense brilliancy and power of penetration. The night firing makes a most brilliant spectacle.

The ordnance officers of the fleet are: Connecticut, Lieut. Comdr. S. P. Fullinwider; Kansas, Lieut. H. C. Mustin; Vermont, Lieut. L. C. Palmer; Louisiana, Lieut. R. W. McNeely; Georgia, Lieut. Pope Washington; New Jersey, Lieut. Comdr. F. B. Upham; Rhode Island, Lieut. Comdr. P. Babin; Virginia, Lieut. Comdr. W. D. MacDougall; Minnesota, Lieut. Comdr. O. P. Jackson; Ohio, Lieut. Comdr. W. K. Gise; Missouri, Lieut. J. H. Holden; Maine, Lieut. Ralph Earle; Alabama, Lieut. R. I. Vurtin; Illinois, Lieut. Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer; Kearsarge, Lieut. Comdr. R. D. Hasbrouck; and Kentucky, Lieut. T. T. Craven.

Rear Admiral Thomas has asked Lieutenant Commander McLean to remain as fleet gunnery officer and Lieutenant Weaver to remain as fleet athletic officer.

Lieut. K. G. Castleman, now Rear Admiral Thomas's flag lieutenant, will combine the duties of flag lieutenant and chief of staff, as it is the purpose of Captain Ingersoll, now chief of staff to Rear Admiral Evans, to leave the fleet when the former does.

Lieutenant Berrien will succeed Lieut. Comdr. L. H. Chandler as fleet flag secretary. Lieutenant Commander McLean and Lieutenant Weaver will remain with Rear Admiral Sperry, whose flag lieutenant, Lieutenant Wurzbach, will also remain. He will succeed Lieutenant Commander McLean as fleet gunnery officer after battle target practice in the fall at Manila.

Rear Admiral Sperry has recommended to the Department the appointment of Comdr. A. W. Grant, of the Arctura, as chief of staff. The Arctura is now convoy of the torpedo flotilla, which is making its way north along the coast of Central America.

The hospital ship Relief, under command of Surgeon Stokes, joined the fleet at Magdalena Bay March 27, and a number of sick men from different vessels have been transferred to her. She will prove a most useful vessel and will remain with the fleet during the cruise around the world. The tuberculosis patients will be housed on the upper deck, where there is plenty of sun and fresh air. Surgeon Stokes was received wherever he called with the honors due a commanding officer. In the navigation of the vessel the Doctor, of course, simply tells the sailing master where he wishes to go and the sailing master does the rest. During the run from San Francisco the Relief averaged 14 1/2 knots.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans left Magdalena Bay March 28 for San Diego on the flagship Connecticut, in order to take treatment for his rheumatism. He decided to go to the baths at San Luis Obispo, in California. He intends, if possible, to return and meet the fleet on April 14 at San Diego. The Connecticut returned to Magdalena Bay. Rear Admiral Evans was accompanied by his son, Lieut. F. T. Evans, of the Louisiana; Lieut. C. B. Train, his flag lieutenant; P. A. Surg. P. E. McDonald, of the Connecticut, and Mr. J. S. Symmes, chairman of the San Francisco Reception Committee, who had been a guest on the flagship. Admiral Evans gave out the following statement on April 1, when he arrived at San Diego:

"By advice of the physicians, I go to the Paso Robles Hot Springs for treatment. I am told that my rheumatic pains, which have become at times unendurable, cannot

be conquered so long as I remain in the sea air and on board ship where the necessary diet and treatment cannot be secured. It will be a keen disappointment to me if I am unable to be present at the various functions which have been planned, and unable to greet the kind friends on the Pacific coast who have made such elaborate plans for my coming, but I must yield to the advice of my physicians, which is now so positive. By doing so at once I may be able to rejoin my fleet and take part in the festivities planned. If I gain the anticipated benefit from the inland air and water of the springs, and as soon as my physicians will consent, I shall rejoin the officers and men of the fleet in their frolic on shore, but from now on I shall obey the doctor's orders, come what will."

A special car took the Admiral to Los Angeles, where he arrived on the evening of April 1. He was met at the station by a committee headed by Mayor A. C. Harper, and including General Chaffee, U.S.A.; Colonel Neville and Joseph Scott, who are at the head of the principal committee in charge of the arrangements for "fleet week" in Los Angeles.

Francis J. Dowling, a seaman on the battleship Missouri, was buried in the foot hills south of the town of Magdalena on March 25, with military honors. His death was caused by consumption. His home was at Eau Claire, Wis.

Alfred Deakin, Prime Minister of Australia, has received a cable message announcing that the Battleship Fleet will arrive at Melbourne Sept. 1 and stay ten days. The fleet will arrive at Sydney Sept. 13, and remain ten days. Mr. Deakin has cabled Washington the request of other Australian states that the fleet visit Hobart, Perth, Adelaide and Brisbane.

It has practically been decided by the Navy Department that the Battleship Fleet shall make a short visit to Auckland, New Zealand, on its way from Samoa to Sydney, Australia. There is an ample supply of good coal at the New Zealand port, where the ships could fill the bunkers for the long trip to the Philippines and Japan.

Provided it is satisfactory to China, the Navy Department will order the fleet to Chefoo instead of Shanghai, as the harbor facilities are more satisfactory than at Shanghai.

The Navy Department has decided that the battleships Alabama and Maine shall leave the fleet at San Francisco to be replaced by the new battleships Nebraska and Wisconsin. These latter ships will accompany the other fourteen in their cruise around the world, while the Alabama and the Maine, after being docked at Puget Sound, will return to the Atlantic coast via the Straits of Magellan, and they will probably be placed in reserve. The boilers of the Maine and Alabama are, it is said, not so good, and the ships being two of the older of the sixteen it was believed they could be easiest spared. The Alabama was first commissioned Oct. 16, 1900, and the Maine on Dec. 29, 1902.

No definite decision has been reached at this writing on the question of advancing the date of the proposed sailing of the ships from San Francisco, viz., July 6, on their trip around the world. This will depend entirely upon the needs of the vessels in the way of docking and painting their bottoms. For every two ships that do not have to be docked and painted the date of sailing may be advanced five days. It is expected that the fleet will reach Australia sometime between Aug. 15 and Sept. 1. Manila will be reached between Sept. 15 and Oct. 1. The fleet will probably reach the Atlantic coast of the United States during the latter part of February of next year, probably arriving at New York on Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

Through an unusual action by the Interstate Commerce Commission, by which it reverses its own ruling, transcontinental railroads will be able to grant low rates from Chicago to California for the maneuvers by Admiral Evans's Fleet. The rates that will be given are unusually low, \$72.50 for the round trip from Chicago to California points. The regular round trip rate is \$110.

The second torpedo flotilla, under Lieut. Comdr. H. I. Cone, passed Champerico, Guatemala, at 9 o'clock a.m., March 27. The flotilla left Panama on March 22 for Acapulco en route to Magdalena Bay, and is due at the latter place about April 8. It has about been decided that the torpedo boat flotilla is not to go around the world with the battleships. The Arctura, the tender of the flotilla, arrived at Acapulco March 31.

#### DECISIONS BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

An officer having submitted sample of a pistol rack for use in field, and the Cavalry Board having reported adversely thereon, such report was approved.

The question having arisen whether small horses for mounted detachment of an Engineer battalion should be supplied in addition to other horses, it was held that they should not be supplied, and as commanding officer of battalion does not desire all horses furnished for mounted detachment to be of that type, no further action was taken in the matter.

Amendment of Paragraph 157, Army Transport Regulations, having been recommended by the Inspector General and concurred in by the Commissary General and the Quartermaster General, an amendment was approved providing that non-commissioned officers above grade 17, Paragraph 9, A.R., be assigned to ships' officers' mess and to dormitory quarters when latter are available.

A case of misconduct of enlisted men of Navy and Marine Corps on board Army transports having occurred, and recommendation having been made that hereafter a naval officer should accompany all detachments, the Secretary of the Navy states that especial injunctions will hereafter be laid on members of detachments to conform strictly to transport regulations. It was decided in view of this statement that no further action be now taken.

The Quartermaster General, having made inquiry whether any more blue flannel shirts should be manufactured, it was held that this should not be done, but that the stock on hand be issued till exhausted.

The question having arisen concerning allowance of ammunition for target practice for recruits and recruiting parties, it was held that: 1. The Chief of Ordnance be informed that expenditure made in recruit companies within allowances prescribed is approved. 2. That he be directed to include in the next annual ammunition order allowances for recruits and recruiting parties.

Award of a campaign badge. A case having arisen where an enlisted man deserted after service entitling him to a badge, was tried and convicted, but allowed to serve out his enlistment and received discharge "service honest and faithful" it was held that having received such statement on his discharge, he was entitled to receive the badge.

Transfer of enlisted men from the line to staff de-



partments. A letter having been received showing the disadvantages to the line of such transfers, it was held that from the standpoint of the general good of the Service, it is not thought the present system should be changed.

Campaign badge for an officer. A retired officer having asked whether he is required to have this badge, it was held that as it is a part of the uniform of an officer, he should be required to have it.

The question having arisen what was the proper course to pursue where an individual has been given two certificate of merit badges, the badge not admitting of engraving on the back, it was decided that two badges should be issued.

The question having arisen whether payment from company fund to enlisted men caring for pool table or to enlisted men caring for company garden is permissible, it was held that it is permissible in reasonable amounts.

#### ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The efforts of members of the officer's family to have him ordered elsewhere have called attention to the fact that Col. W. F. Stewart, Coast Art. U.S.A., was on Oct. 3 last ordered to the abandoned military post of Fort Grant, Arizona, a place far removed from the seacoast and, in fact, many miles from any neighbor and twenty-eight from a railroad. There, it is said, Colonel Stewart, with a solitary striker, has been living alone, himself constituting commandant, adjutant, commissary, quartermaster, line and command. The case has attracted the attention of the newspapers, and embellished by allusions to Philip Nolan, "the man without a country," and to Dreyfus, has started on a lively course of sensationalism. It is undoubtedly the fact that the War Department, with the full sanction of the President, has chosen this method of getting rid of an officer who was charged with being a trouble maker without being accused of any offense subjecting him to a court-martial. An attempt was made to persuade Colonel Stewart to ask for retirement under the forty years law, but he stood on his rights and declined to do this unless he could be allowed to retire with the rank of brigadier general. He does not retire under the sixty-four years law until June 13, 1913. He is number three in lineal rank in the Coast Artillery Corps and number twenty-five in relative rank. His last command was the Artillery district of Portland, from which he was sent to Fort Barrancas, Fla. His rank making it impracticable to send him to any position where he would be subordinate to his juniors, he was ordered to an abandoned post, a somewhat unusual method for meeting a difficulty of this kind, although the War Department claim to have a precedent in the case of the father of Colonel Stewart, who was himself ordered by Major General McDowell to Goat Island, California, for almost precisely the same reasons, and Colonel Stewart was sent to that post as adjutant and given command so that he ranked his father out of quarters. It is reported that a San Francisco newspaper has published all the correspondence in the case.

Major Jefferson R. Kean, Med. Dept., U.S.A., on April 2 handed to Governor Magoon the reports of twenty-six Army surgeons in different parts of Cuba saying there is no yellow fever and that there is no need of a quarantine against Cuba. They add that the island's health generally is excellent. The reports will be forwarded to Washington by Governor Magoon in support of his protest against the quarantine order of the marine hospital service.

The executive order increasing the Army ration was issued this week, signed by the President and dated March 5, 1908. It appears in full on page 825 of this issue.

The Secretary of War has sent a letter to the House, transmitting a report on Camp John Hay, Benguet, P.I., made by Major S. W. Miller, showing, of 109 admissions for all causes from April 1, 1907, to Dec. 31, 1907, 51 successful cases of chronic amebic dysentery, and not a single death from intestinal diseases. There remained in the hospital Jan. 1, 28 patients.

Company F, 10th U.S. Inf., arrived at Treadwell, Alaska, with orders to aid the local marshall in the mining disorders. Although there has been no violence, troops were sent as a preventive measure.

The U.S. Army torpedo planter Armistead, Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, sailed from Fort Moultrie, S.C., March 30, 1908, for the Artillery District of the Delaware. The vessel's post-office address is now Fort Howard, Md.

The dates for the seacoast maneuvers for the state of New York, in which the companies of Coast Artillery Corps of the United States Army stationed at forts located in New York and the New York National Guard will participate, have been fixed as June 13 to June 20. The organizations from the National Guard which take part are the following as reserves: Eighth Regiment, C.A.C., eight companies, 25 to 32 inclusive; the 9th Regiment, ten companies, 13th to 22 inclusive; and the 13th Regiment. The supports will be the 14th Regiment of Infantry, 12 companies, and the 71st Regiment, 11 companies. The strength approximately of these National Guard regiments is as follows: Eighth Regiment, C.A.C., officers 28, enlisted men 496; 9th Regiment, C.A.C., officers 44, enlisted men 736; 14th Regiment, officers 44, enlisted men 642; and the 71st Regiment, officers 47, enlisted men 691. Also the 13th Regiment.

The Cavalry board at Fort Riley has received a combination knife, fork and spoon for consideration, with instructions to test and make a report upon its practicability for use in the field. The article is about the size of an ordinary tablespoon and at the point has four prongs, each about half an inch long. One edge of the spoon retains its natural shape while the other edge is sharpened and flattened, similar to a case knife. It is considered doubtful whether a favorable report will result.

The State House which has been a landmark on the Fort Riley reservation since 1854 is to be preserved by the Kansas State Historical Society. The matter has been the subject of much correspondence between the state and the War Department of late. The state wished to have the Department cede about an acre of land, but there were several reasons that made it not advisable. The building, which is fast falling into decay, will be restored, the river bank nearby ripped up to prevent erosion, which has fast been going on, and creeping vines planted in order that the structure, which is close to the Union Pacific tracks and is easily seen by transcontinental travelers, may be as picturesque as possible. The State House figured in early military history in Kansas.

During the early days and before the war it was necessary for the commanding officer of Fort Riley to intervene between warring factions who tried to take possession of the State House. Work will be commenced on the building at once.

Gen. A. Murray, U.S.A., Chief of Artillery, has received from Fort Casey, Wash., the announcement of a remarkable record made by a battery of two 10-inch guns at target practice. There were 100 per cent. of hits on a target 15 by 36 feet in size, moving at a rate of 7.9-10 miles per hour. Four shots were fired in three minutes and 53 seconds at a mean range of 7,012 yards, all of which penetrated the rectangular target. The record was made by the 71st Company, Lieut. Grenville Sevier commanding. Secretary of War Taft has written a letter to Captain Sevier commending the recent work of the 71st Company.

The Quartermaster's Department has awarded the following contracts the past week: Fort Ontario, construction of macadam road and brick gutters, \$1,048; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., water and sewer system extensions, \$5,494; Key West Barracks, Fla., 125 horsepower boiler for pump and distilling plant, \$2,900.

The Quartermaster's Department has made the following schedule of building for various posts for 1908: Boise Barracks, Idaho, post exchange and gymnasium; Fort Niagara, post exchange and gymnasium; Fort Rosecrans, post exchange and gymnasium; Fort Casey, gymnasium and bowling alley only; Fort Dade, gymnasium and bowling alley only; Fort Hancock, gymnasium and bowling alley; Fort Lincoln, gymnasium and bowling alley; Fort Morgan, post exchange only; Fort Williams, gymnasium and bowling alley. New bakeries have been authorized for the following posts: Fort Andrews, Fort Douglas, Fort Omaha, Fort Terry, Fort Sam Houston, while the bakeries at the Presidio of San Francisco and Washington Barracks are to be enlarged.

Thirty-one graduates of the United States Naval Medical School received their diplomas March 30 at the sixth annual commencement of the institution. Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey presented the diplomas and Dr. Hobart Hare, president of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, delivered the address, which was a most interesting and valuable one, in the course of which a high tribute was paid to the character and services of Surgeon General Rixey. Addresses were also delivered by Surg. Col. W. C. McPherson, of the British army, and Dr. John C. Wise, medical director of the school. Dr. Rixey in his address announced that at the beginning of the next term in October the plan for the awarding of the commissions would change in that none of the students would receive appointment until after a six-months' course in the school. An examination will be held for all alike at the end, all students alike merely holding appointment as an acting assistant surgeon in the meanwhile. The honor men in the graduation class were S. L. Higgins, T. J. Miller and M. A. Stuart. Diplomas were awarded as follows: Assistant surgeons: Spencer Littlefield Higgins, Renier John Straeten, James Thomas Duhigg, Reynolds Haydon, Edward Victor Valz, Frederick William Smith, Montgomery Alexander Stuart, Frank Xavier Koltz, Herbert Lester Kelley, Otto W. Huffman, Julian Taylor Miller, George Barnett Trible, Harry Alfred Garrison, Maurice Edgar Rose, Charles Gregg Alderman, Harry Robert Hermes, Mickey Boland, Howard Foster Lawrence, Gordon Dyer Hale, Alexander Bayly Hayward, Charles Waite Orville Bunker, Charles Joseph Holeman, Montgomery Earle Higgins. Acting assistant surgeons: Sankey Bacon, Benjamin Franklin Haines, Frank Pennyacker, White Hough, Lee Wesley McGuire, Kent Churchill Melhorn, Joseph Albert Biello, George Carroll Rhoades, Charles Russell Morgan.

In the case of Major William F. Hancock, sentenced to dismissal on account of violation of a pledge, the President has mitigated the sentence of dismissal to reduction in rank to the foot of the list of majors of Coast Artillery, there to remain during the rest of his service. Major Hancock was tried at Atlanta Jan. 20 on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer in violating a pledge not to drink intoxicating liquors, and was found guilty and sentenced to dismissal. There are forty-four majors of Coast Artillery and Major Hancock was number nineteen. When he learned that the court-martial had found against him, Major Hancock sought to be allowed to resign rather than be dismissed from the Army. Major Hancock is stationed at Fort Barrancas.

Judge S. J. McCarrell, of the county court at Harrisburg, Pa., refused to listen to the plea of an attorney who asked that his client, a man named Wise, who had pleaded guilty of false pretence, after having been previously convicted of serious offenses, should be allowed to enlist in the Army. Robert Stucker, representing Wise, asked that he be given a chance. "This defendant promises me that if he is released he will enter the Army and get away from his associates here," he declared. "I don't think we want men of that kind in the U.S. Army," replied Judge McCarrell. Mr. Stucker made one more attempt. "This man wants to get away from Harrisburg, to be away from his evil associates here," he pleaded. "Well, we'll give him a chance to get away," said Judge McCarrell. Wise braced up perceptibly. The Court continued: "The sentence of the Court is that you pay the costs, a fine of \$10, and be imprisoned in the Eastern Penitentiary for the period of eighteen calendar months."

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 27, 1908.

Promotions in the Army.

Capt. Leslie R. Groves, chaplain, 14th Inf., to be chaplain with the rank of major from March 25, 1908.

Infantry Arm.

Capt.-Charles H. Muir, 2d Inf., to be major from March 24, 1908, vice Benham, 23d Inf., retired.

First Lieut. Walter G. Penfield (now captain, by detail, in the Ordnance Department) to be captain of Infantry from March 24, 1908, vice Muir, 2d Inf., promoted.

First Lieut. George D. Freeman, jr., 21st Inf., to be captain from March 24, 1908, vice Penfield, whose detail is continued in the Ordnance Department.

Nominations sent to the Senate, March 31, 1908.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. Charles B. Hall to be major general from March 28, 1908, vice Greely, retired.

Col. John B. Kerr, 12th Cav., to be brigadier general, vice Hall, to be appointed major general.

Nominations received by the Senate April 1, 1908.

Promotions in the Army.—Medical Department.

Lieut. Col. Blair D. Taylor, deputy surgeon general, to be assistant surgeon general with the rank of colonel from March 31, 1908, vice Heilmann, retired.

Major Junius L. Powell, surg., to be deputy surgeon general with the rank of lieutenant colonel from March 31, 1908, vice Taylor, promoted.

Capt. Charles E. B. Flagg, asst. surg., to be surgeon with the rank of major from March 31, 1908, vice Powell, promoted.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations for promotion in the Army sent to the Senate on March 24, which appeared in our issue of March 23, page 795, were confirmed by the Senate, March 30.

S.O. APRIL 3, 1908, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. William M. Calvin from assignment to 170th Co., C.A.C., and placed on the unassigned list.

First Lieut. Walter C. Short is detailed as recorder of the Board to meet at Fort Crook, vice 1st Lieut. Sydney Smith, relieved.

Lieut. Col. Ormond M. Lissak will proceed to Cleveland, Ohio, for duty at that place for one year.

The following firemen of the Coast Artillery Corps, now at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, will be sent to stations designated, for duty: Fred G. Esenager to Fort Williams, Lewis W. Bryan to Fort Engler, William L. Semer to Fort Schuyler, and Frank M. Huennkens to Fort Stevens.

First Lieut. William C. Stone will report retiring board in Washington, D.C., for examination.

First Lieut. William St. J. Jervy is detailed professor of military science and tactics at South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, to take effect Oct. 15, 1908, vice Capt. William H. Timons, relieved, and will then join his regiment.

Major Thomas H. Slaven will proceed from Washington to Fort Logan H. Root, Fort Sam Houston and Fort Crockett on business pertaining to construction work, etc., and to the inspection of Fort Crockett in connection with plans for a new post.

Leave for four months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

G.O. 40, MARCH 26, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Par. 1243, Army Regulations, as amended by Par. I, G.O., No. 176, W.D., Oct. 15, 1906, is further amended to read as follows:

1243. Such of the following named articles as may be necessary, not to exceed in value 50 cents a month for each military convict confined at a military post without pay or allowances, will be issued by commissaries on the 15th day of each month to the officer in charge of prisoners, viz.:

Beeswax.	Combs, medium.	Razor strops.
Brooms, whisk.	Handkerchiefs, cotton.	Scissors.
Brushes, hair.	ton, blue.	Shoestrings, linen.
Brushes, shaving.	Mugs, shaving.	Soap, shaving.
Brushes, shoe.	Needles.	Thread.
Brushes, tooth.	Polish, shoe.	Toweling, unbleached.
Buttons, bone.	Razors.	

Requisitions for these articles will set forth the number of military convicts present at the post, and must be approved by the post commander. The receipt of the officer in charge will be the commissary's voucher for dropping the articles from his return. No articles issued under this paragraph, except tooth brushes, buttons, shoestrings, handkerchiefs, and thread, will be carried away by military convicts when transferred or discharged. Towels used by military convicts will be laundered by those who use them. When specially authorized by the Secretary of War, the Subsistence Department will supply to posts where thirty or more military convicts are confined a sewing machine and other necessary tailors' utensils for use in mending their clothing.

Articles issued in pursuance of this paragraph will not be accounted for on property returns by officers receiving them, but will be continued in use until worn out.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 41, MARCH 27, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Section (b), Par. 9, Manual for the Medical Department, as amended by Par. II, G.O., No. 134, W.D., June 15, 1907, is further amended to read as follows, to take effect April 1, 1908:

(b) Written examination on the following subjects: Mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, and plane geometry), geography, history (especially of the United States), general literature, Latin grammar, and the reading of easy Latin prose. English grammar, orthography, and composition will be determined from the applicant's examination papers.

This examination may be omitted in the case of applicants holding diplomas or certificates from reputable literary or scientific colleges, normal schools or high schools, or of graduates of medical schools which require an entrance examination satisfactory to the faculty of the Army Medical School.

II.—1. In view of a provision of the Postal Regulations that limits to five pounds the weight of packages that will be accepted for mailing outside of the City of Washington, D.C., blank forms Nos. 100, recruiting poster (2 by 3 feet), 100-1, recruiting poster (4 by 6 feet), and 162, recruiting handbill, Adjutant General's Office, will be distributed directly from the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, and requisitions for these forms will be forwarded directly to that office.

2. Par. II, G.O., No. 14, W.D., Jan. 17, 1908, is modified in accordance with the foregoing.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 42, MARCH 28, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—1. So much of G.O., No. 190, W.D., Sept. 12, 1907, as directs the 7th Infantry to sail for the Philippine Islands on April 5, 1908, and the 2d Infantry to take station at the posts of the 7th Infantry in the United States is revoked.

2. Upon arrival in the United States the 2d Infantry will proceed to stations as follows:

Headquarters, band, and two battalions, to be selected by the regimental commander, Fort Thomas, Ky., and one battalion, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

II.—Par. 41, G.O., No. 169, W.D., Aug. 14, 1907, is amended to read as follows:

Aiguillettes.

41. For officers of the General Staff Corps, officers of the Adjutant General's Department, officers of the Inspector General's Department, aides to general officers, regimental adjutants, adjutants of artillery, adjutants of engineer battalions, and military attachés.—Of gold wire cord, according to scaled pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Aiguillettes will be worn attached to the right shoulder knot, longer pencil cord to the rear, loops crossings on top of the right arm above the elbow, the front pencil cord to be hung to the top button on right side, and the rear pencil cord passing under the right arm, to be hung on the second button, both cords to be so hung before the coat is buttoned. The Chief of Staff may wear such aiguillettes and in such way as he may prescribe.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 43, MARCH 30, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the boundaries of the military reservations of Forts Baker and Barry, which together form a tract of land having an area of 1,899.76 acres, situated on and embracing the north side of the "Golden Gate" or entrance to the harbor of San Francisco, in Marin county, Cal.

G.O. 44, MARCH 31, 1908, WAR DEPT.

This order, which is one of twenty-three pages, gives instructions relative to the Joint Army and Militia coast defense exercises, to take place during the coming summer.

G.O. 45, APRIL 1, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Par. 818, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows: 818. In addition to the monthly returns required by Par. 817, commanding officers of regiments, companies and detachments will make similar returns of their commands to



the Adjutant General of the Army and to their immediate commanding officer whenever they leave or join a station, or when they sail from a port of embarkation or arrive at a port of destination.

When leaving station the return to the immediate commanding officer will be accompanied by a report from each organization on the monthly return blank showing alterations since last return only, with record of events to date.

The commanding officer of troops on a transport will, before sailing and on reaching port of destination, make a special return to the department commander and to the Adjutant General of the Army of all casualties and unattached officers and enlisted men, passengers on the ship.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major General, Chief of Staff.

**CIR. 20, MARCH 25, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.**  
Par. 235, A.R., as amended by Par. I, G.O., No. 139, W.D., June 24, 1907, is not to be interpreted as eliminating the battalion or squadron commander from the channels through which correspondence regarding the personnel, instruction, discipline, and equipment of his command should pass. Under such regulation, however, no official record will be kept by the battalion or squadron commander of such correspondence.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major General, Chief of Staff.

**G.O. 55, MARCH 23, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.**  
G.O. No. 49, Dept. of California, March 10, 1908, are revoked.

**G.O. 56, MARCH 23, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.**  
Headquarters and Staff of the 3d Squadron, 14th Cav., and Troops G, I and M, of that regiment, are designated for duty in the National Parks of California, for the purpose of protecting these parks from injury and depredation.

On or about the 16th of April, 1908, Headquarters and Staff of the 3d Squadron, Vetn. Robert C. Musser, and Troops I and M, 14th Cav., under command of Major Harry C. Benson, 14th Cav., will leave the Presidio of San Francisco, march to the Yosemite National Park and establish a camp within its limits.

On or about the 20th of May, 1908, Troop G, 14th Cav., under command of Capt. Cornelius C. Smith, 14th Cav., will leave the Presidio of San Francisco, march to the Sequoia National Park and establish a camp within its limits.

**G.O. 36, MARCH 26, 1908, DEPT. OF THE GULF.**  
Second Lieut. Robert M. Campbell, 12th Cav., aide-de-camp, is, in addition to his other duties, detailed as assistant to the adjutant general of the department, relieving 1st Lieut. Archibald F. Comiskey, 7th Cav., aide-de-camp.

By command of Brigadier General Potts:

H. E. ROBINSON, Adjutant General.

**G.O. 6, FEB. 10, 1908, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.**  
I. Upon report of the chief surgeon of the division that the wearing of the Service cap on occasions when troops are exposed for any length of time to the direct rays of the sun is detrimental to the health of this command, the Service hat will be worn in this division on all duties involving such exposure.

II. Under authority contained in Par. II, G.O. 153, W.D., July 22, 1907, bandmen stationed in this division will take the marksman's course, omitting the skirmish fire.

By command of Major General Wood:

STEPHEN C. MILLS, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

**G.O. 7, FEB. 11, 1908, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.**  
Announces that the U.S. magazine rifle, caliber .30, model 1903, chambered for the model 1908 ammunition, and its proper appendages having been received by the Manila ordnance depot, will be issued without requisition to the troops in the division.

**G.O. 8, FEB. 13, 1908, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.**  
Headquarters 2d Battalion, and 12th and 19th Companies, Philippine Scouts, now at Camp Wallace, Union, will be sent to Camp Avery, Corregidor Island, for temporary station, relieving the 26th Company, which will proceed to Naic, Cavite, for station.

**G.O. 6, JAN. 21, 1908, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.**  
I.—Co. C, 2d Inf., is temporarily stationed at the Post of Zamboanga, Mindanao, is relieved from station at the Post of Jolo, Jolo, and assigned to permanent station at the Post of Zamboanga.

II.—First Lieut. Arthur Poillon, 14th Cav., a.d.c., having been detailed acting chief engineer officer of the department, is relieved from that duty, and 2d Lieut. James A. Shannon, 7th Cav., a.d.c., is, in addition to his other duties as in-charge of small arms practice, officer in charge of athletics, acting chief and commanding officer, headquarters detachment of enlisted men, detailed as acting chief engineer officer of the department.

**G.O. 11, JAN. 29, 1908, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.**  
During the absence on leave of 1st Lieut. Arthur Poillon, 14th Cav., A.D.C., 2d Lieut. James A. Shannon, 7th Cav., A.D.C., will, in addition to his other duties as inspector of small arms practice, officer in charge of athletics, acting chief engineer officer, and commanding officer, headquarters detachment of enlisted men, perform the duties of acting chief of ordnance officer, intelligence officer, these headquarters, and ordnance officer, Post of Zamboanga, Mind.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:

HARRY C. HALE, Major, Adjutant General.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement of Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely from active service on March 27, 1908, is announced. Major General Greely will proceed to his home. (March 27, W.D.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Charles R. Noyes, A.G., is relieved from detail in the Adjutant General's Department from April 7 and is assigned to the 9th Infantry and will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y. (March 31, W.D.)

Major Chase W. Kennedy, adjutant general, is relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty as adjutant general of that department. (March 31, W.D.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. E. A. Kreger, acting judge advocate, having completed the temporary duty at Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for assignment to duty with the provisional government of Cuba. (March 13, Ft. Leavenworth.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Ola W. Bell, to take effect on or about April 1, 1908. (March 28, W.D.)  
Major Thomas Cruse, Q.M., in addition to his other duties as assistant, charge temporarily of the office of the purchasing commissary, Boston, Mass., during the absence of Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, C.S., at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C. (April 1, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, C.S., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (March 30, W.D.)

Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, C.S., to proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (April 1, W.D.)  
Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, C.S., will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., for the purpose of witnessing flour tests to be made by the purchasing commissary at that place. (April 1, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Michael E. Murray, Fort Howard, Md., will be sent to Fort Myer, Va., to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. Omme L. Hinrichs. Sergeant Hinrichs upon relief will be sent to Fort Howard, Md., for duty. (April 1, W.D.)  
Post Comy. Sergt. John Smith, Key West Barracks, Fla., will be sent to Fort Mason, Cal., for duty. (March 31, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following officers of the Medical Department will report to Major William C. Borden, surg., president of the examining

board at Manila, for examination for promotion: Capt. Jere B. Clayton and Elmer A. Dean, asst. surgs. (March 28, W.D.)  
Leave for one month, to take effect about April 1, 1908, is granted Dental Surg. John A. McAllister, jr., Fort Sheridan. (March 25, D. Lakes.)

First Lieut. Herbert C. Gibner, asst. surg., having reported, will report to the C.O., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty. (March 19, D. Cal.)  
Capt. Edward M. Talbot, asst. surg., having reported, will report at Camp Columbia, Havana, for duty at the post hospital. (March 23, A.C.P.)

Major Charles F. Kieffer, surg., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, to take effect June 24, 1908, his retirement from active service on that date is announced. Leave to and including June 24, 1908, is granted Major Kieffer. (March 23, W.D.)

Capt. Jesse R. Harris, asst. surg., from treatment at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will return to his proper station. (April 1, W.D.)

The retirement of Col. Charles L. Heilmann, asst. surg. gen., from active service, upon his own application, after over forty years' service, is announced. (March 31, W.D.)

The leave granted Contr. Dental Surg. George E. Stallman is extended two months. (March 31, W.D.)  
Contr. Surg. Percy G. Drake from duty at Fort Hancock, N.J., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (March 31, W.D.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of paymasters are ordered: Major Charles E. Stanton from Chicago, Ill., and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail about June 5, 1908, for the Philippine Islands for duty. Capt. Thomas M. Moody from duty in the Philippines Division and will proceed by the first available transport sailing from Manila after the arrival at that place of Major Stanton, to San Francisco for further orders. (March 28, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will report by letter without delay to Col. John G. D. Knight, C.E., president of the examining board at the Army Building, New York City, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. Robert R. Raymond, 1st Lieut. William G. Caples. (April 1, W.D.)

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will report in person to Col. John G. D. Knight, C.E., president of the examining board at the Army Building, New York City, for examination for promotion: Capt. William J. Barden, 1st Lieut. Elliott J. Dent, 1st Lieut. Henry C. Jewett, 2d Lieut. John N. Hodges. (April 1, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Par. 12, S.O. 67, March 20, 1908, W.D., relating to Capt. Leroy T. Hillman, O.D., is revoked. (March 27, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Leave from May 14, 1908, to and including June 30, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. George W. Beavers, jr., 2d Cav. (March 30, W.D.)

##### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Col. Joseph H. Dorst, 3d Cav., is relieved from temporary duty at these headquarters. (March 13, D.T.)

##### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for two months, to take effect upon his relief from recruiting duty, is granted 1st Lieut. Fred W. Hersher, 4th Cav. (March 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. Fred W. Hersher, 4th Cav., is relieved from recruiting duty and will join his troop. (March 27, W.D.)

##### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th Cav., is relieved from duty with the militia of New York, to take effect April 10, 1908, and will then return to his proper station. (March 30, W.D.)

#### ARTILLERY.

##### BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

##### 3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. J. L. NILES.

Major William Lassiter, 3d Field Artillery, will repair to Washington as soon as practicable after April 1, 1908, and report in person to the Inspector General of the Army for temporary duty in his office. (March 31, W.D.)

Leave from May 14, 1908, to and including June 30, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Everett S. Hughes, 3d Field Art. (March 31, W.D.)

##### 6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. M. M. MACOMB.

Leave from May 14, 1908, to and including June 30, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Harvey D. Higley, 6th Field Art. (March 31, W.D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY.

Capt. Rogers F. Gardner, C.A.C., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will return to his proper station. (March 27, W.D.)

Capt. Charles E. N. Howard, C.A.C., will repair to Washington at the proper time for duty in the office of the post paymaster. (March 28, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Major George F. Barney, C.A.C. (March 28, W.D.)

Second Lieut. John S. Williams, C.A.C., is transferred from the 92d Co. to the 65th Co., and will join the company to which transferred when he shall be physically able to travel. (March 26, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. First Class William Mitchell, C.A.C., Fort Hancock, N.J., will be sent to Fort Howard, Md., for duty at Fort Smallwood. (March 26, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. First Class Samuel O. Bridges, C.A.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty. (March 26, W.D.)

Engr. Thomas C. Jones, C.A.C. (appointed March 24, 1908, from ordnance sergeant), now at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, will be sent to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (March 26, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Conrad E. Erickson, junior grade, C.A.C., Fort Howard, Md., will be sent to Fort Constitution, N.H., to relieve Sergt. Major John A. Lange, junior grade, who will be sent to Fort Howard, Md., for duty. (March 26, W.D.)

Engr. Lee A. Berry, C.A.C. (appointed March 24, 1908, from electrician sergeant, first class, Coast Artillery Corps), now at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty pending the arrival at that post of Capt. William C. Davis, C.A.C., in charge of the portable searchlight party, to whom he will then report for duty. (March 26, W.D.)

The following engineers, Coast Artillery Corps (appointed March 24, 1908, from electrician sergeants, first class, Coast Artillery Corps), now at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, will be sent to the stations designated for duty: Frederick Schumacher to Fort Worden, Wash.; William M. Cline to Fort Schuyler, N.Y.; Meyer Silverman to Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; John Ryan to Fort Williams, Me.; Hugo May to Fort Washington, Md.; Charles E. Pease to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Ora C. Huston to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; James Leathers to Fort Mansfield, R.I.; Guy L. Ireland to Fort Rosecrans, Cal.; Guy B. Lawerson to Fort Flagler, Wash.; George A. Mills to Fort Preble, Me., for duty at Fort Levee, Me.; Marion G. Putnam to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. (March 26, W.D.)

Capt. Claudius M. Seaman, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 5th Company, and placed on the unassigned list. He will proceed to Fort Monroe, for temporary duty and will be attached to the 73d Company. (April 1, W.D.)

Capt. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, paymaster (C.A.C.), is assigned to the 108th Company, to take effect April 7, 1908, and upon the expiration of the leave granted, will join the company to which assigned. (April 1, W.D.)

Major Wilnot E. Ellis, C.A.C., from duty at his present station and will proceed to Fort Terry, N.Y., and assume command of that post. (March 31, W.D.)

Capt. Benjamin M. Koehler, C.A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service at Brooklyn, N.Y. (March 31, W.D.)

Sergt. Major William H. Albert, junior grade, C.A.C., Fort Hamilton, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (March 31, W.D.)  
Sergt. Major Austin L. Hackman, junior grade, C.A.C., Fort Hancock, N.J., will be sent to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (March 31, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 49, Feb. 28, 1908, W.D., as relates to Capt. Robert W. Barnett, 3d Inf., is revoked. (March 28, W.D.)

Leave for one month and ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Archibald G. Hutchinson, 3d Inf., to take effect upon the completion of his examination for promotion. (March 26, W.D.)  
Capt. Robert W. Barnett, 3d Inf., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (March 26, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Archibald G. Hutchinson, 3d Inf., will report by letter to Lieut. Col. William H. C. Bowen, 13th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion. (March 27, W.D.)

The relief of Capt. George H. Shields, jr., 3d Inf., as aide-de-camp on the staff of Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, is announced. Captain Shields will join his regiment. (April 1, W.D.)

##### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave from May 14, 1908, to and including June 30, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. James E. Chaney, 9th Inf. (March 30, W.D.)

##### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Second Lieut. Maynard A. Wells, 10th Inf., is relieved from further treatment at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., and upon the expiration of his present sick leave of absence will join his proper station. (April 1, W.D.)

##### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

First Lieut. George M. Holley, 11th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Fort Union Military Academy, Fort Union, Va., for duty. (March 28, W.D.)

##### 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

First Lieut. Alfred A. Hickox, 13th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Lexington, Ky., and enter upon recruiting duty at that place on May 1, 1908, relieving 1st Lieut. Fred W. Hersher, 4th Cav., who will join his troop. (March 27, W.D.)

Major Frederick Perkins, 13th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department, to take effect April 7, 1908, vice Major Charles R. Noyes, A.G., who is relieved from detail in that department and assigned to that date. Major Perkins will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for assignment to duty as assistant to the adjutant general of the Department of the East. Major Noyes will proceed at the proper time to join the 9th Infantry. (March 31, W.D.)

##### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Clark R. Elliott, 15th Inf., is extended ten days. (March 16, D. Colo.)  
Second Lieut. Frank L. Beals, 15th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, to take effect May 1, 1908, his retirement from active service on that date, is announced. Upon being relieved from treatment at his present station he will proceed to his home. (April 1, W.D.)

##### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Leave for two months, to take effect about May 1, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Dwight B. Lawton, 16th Inf. (March 16, D.T.)

##### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Par. 27, S.O. 50, Feb. 29, 1908, W.D., announcing the acceptance by the President of the resignation by 2d Lieut. Earl C. Buck, 17th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army, is revoked. (March 30, W.D.)

Leave for one month and ten days, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Thomas L. Smith, 17th Inf. (March 20, A.C.P.)

Major Frank B. McCoy, 17th Inf., will proceed to Washington Barracks, General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (April 1, W.D.)

##### 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for four months, to take effect about April 3, 1908, is granted Capt. James H. Bradford, jr., 19th Inf. (March 16, D.T.)

Leave for three months, to take effect upon completing his course in target practice for the present year is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick B. Terrill, 19th Inf. (March 16, D.T.)

##### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

The leave granted Capt. Wilson Chase, 21st Inf., Fort Logan, Colo., is extended one month. (March 19, D. Colo.)

##### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Leave for two months, effective on or about April 1, 1908, is granted to 1st Lieut. John B. Sanford, 24th Inf. (March 27, D.E.)

Leave for two months, effective on or about April 15, 1908, is granted Capt. Thomas T. Frisell, 24th Inf. (April 2, D.E.)  
Leave until April 10, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Austin Allen Parker, 24th Inf. (March 31, W.D.)

##### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

First Lieut. Laurence M. Purcell, 26th Inf., to Camp Daraga, Albay, for duty. (Feb. 5, D. Luzon.)

##### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Leave for two months and ten days, under exceptional circumstances, is granted 2d Lieut. James M. Hobson, jr., 27th Inf. (March 20, A.C.P.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Charles E. Dority, Phil. Scouts, has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 1, 1908. (April 1, W.D.)

#### TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are made to take effect this date:  
First Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford from the 6th Field Art. to the 2d Field Art.

First Lieut. Phillip W. Booker from the 2d Field Art. to the 6th Field Art. (March 30, W.D.)

Major Wilds P. Richardson, 9th Inf., is transferred to the 13th Infantry, to take effect April 7, 1908. (March 31, W.D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Thomas Ridgway, Capt. Jacob M. Coward, 1st Lieut. Robert C. Eddy, C.A.C., is convened at Fort Monroe, Va., April 6, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Frank Newell, 73d Co., C.A.C., for the position of sergeant major, junior grade. (April 1, D.E.)

#### SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

The following officers having been selected for a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, will proceed from their present stations to the Presidio of Monterey on or before April 1, 1908, to the commandant of the school accordingly: 2d Lieut. Arthur G. Hixon, 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James M. Petty, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Hunter Kinzie, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Solomon B. West, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Matthew H. Thomlinson, 22d Inf. Upon the completion of this duty the officers named will return to their proper stations. (March 19, D. Cal.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

The detail of Capt. John Kinzie, retired, for duty with the militia of Washington, is extended until further orders. (March 31, W.D.)

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report to Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, 6th Field Art., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, for examination for promotion: 2d Lieut. Fred T. Cruse, 3d Field Art.; James P. Marley, 1st Field Art.; Waldo C. Potter, 5th Field Art.; Harry Pfeil, 5th Field Art.; Walter W. Merrill, 1st Field Art. (March 27, W.D.)



### RECRUITING SERVICE.

First Lieut. Austin Allen Parker, 24th Inf., detailed for general recruiting service, Fort Slocum, N.Y., on April 10, 1908, relieving Capt. Edwin Bell, 8th Inf., who will join his regiment. (March 31, W.D.)  
Leave for four months, to take effect upon his relief from recruiting duty, is granted Capt. Edwin Bell, 8th Inf. (March 31, W.D.)  
Major W. L. Kenly, 5th F.A., will relieve Lieut. Col. Charles H. Watts, 9th Cav., of his recruiting duties and property at Brooklyn, N.Y. Lieutenant Colonel Watts will proceed to join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. (March 31, W.D.)

### DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila, April 1, 1908.  
The Adjutant General, Washington.  
The following deaths have occurred since last report:  
Wesley Johnson, Co. B, 8th Inf., acute dysentery, March 15; Lewis N. Snyder, Co. F, 29th Inf., drowned, body recovered, March 22; James P. Donahue, Co. A, 30th Inf., killed by electric car, March 20; Robert D. Campbell, Co. G, 8th Inf., syphilis, March 30; Lloyd M. Cress, Co. F, 14th Inf., dislocation vertebra, March 30.

### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

WESTON.  
BUFORD—Left Nagasaki March 24. Due at Honolulu April 6.  
BURNSIDE—Repairing cable in Alaskan waters.  
CROOK—Left Manila April 1.  
DIX—Left Nagasaki March 21.

### THE ARMY RATION.

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 40 of the act entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," approved Feb. 2, 1901, which authorizes the President to "prescribe the kinds and quantities of the component articles of the Army ration, and to direct the issue of substitutive equivalent articles in place of any such components whenever, in his opinion, economy and a due regard to the health and comfort of the troops may so require," the Executive Order of March 26, 1901, prescribing the Army ration is revoked, and the following is promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned, to take effect May 1, 1908.

The kinds and quantities of the component articles of the Army ration and the substitutive equivalent articles which may be issued in place of such components shall be as follows:

#### 1. GARRISON RATION.

##### COMPONENT ARTICLES AND QUANTITIES.

Beef, fresh	20 ounces
Flour	18 ounces
Baking powder	.08 ounce
Beans	2.4 ounces
Potatoes	20 ounces
Prunes	1.28 ounces
Coffee, roasted and ground	1.12 ounces
Sugar	3.2 ounces
Milk, evaporated, unsweetened	.5 ounce
Vinegar	.16 gill
Salt	.64 ounce
Pepper, black	.04 ounce
Cinnamon	.014 ounce
Lard	.64 ounce
Butter	.5 ounce
Sirup	.32 gill
Flavoring extract, lemon	.014 ounce

\*In Alaska bacon or, when desired, 16 ounces salt pork, or 22 ounces salt beef.  
†In Alaska the allowance of fresh vegetables will be 24 ounces instead of 20 ounces, or canned potatoes, 18 ounces instead of 15 ounces.  
‡At least 30 per cent. of the issue to be prunes when practicable.

Note.—Food for troops traveling on U.S. Army transports will be prepared from the articles of subsistence stores which compose the ration for troops in garrison, varied by the substitution of other articles of authorized subsistence stores, the total cost of the food consumed not to exceed 24 cents per man per day.

#### 2. FIELD RATION.

##### COMPONENT ARTICLES AND QUANTITIES.

Beef, fresh, when procurable locally	20 ounces
Flour	18 ounces
Baking powder, when ovens are not available	.04 ounce
Yeast, dried or compressed, when ovens are available	.04 ounce
Beans	2.4 ounces
Potatoes, when procurable locally	16 ounces
Jam	1.4 ounces
Coffee, roasted and ground	1.12 ounces
Sugar	3.2 ounces
Milk, evaporated, unsweetened	.5 ounce
Vinegar	.16 gill
Salt	.64 ounce
Pepper, black	.04 ounce

#### 3. HAVESACK RATION (FOR TROOPS IN THE FIELD LIMITED).

Bacon	12 ounces
Hard bread	16 ounces
Coffee, roasted and ground	1.12 ounces
Sugar	2.4 ounces
Salt	.16 ounce
Pepper, black	.02 ounce

#### 4. TRAVEL RATION (FOR TROOPS TRAVELING OTHERWISE THAN BY MARCHING, AND SEPARATED FROM COOKING FACILITIES).

Soft bread	18 ounces
Beef, corned	12 ounces
Beans, baked	4 ounces
Tomatoes, canned	.8 ounces
Jam	1.4 ounces
Coffee, roasted and ground	1.12 ounces
Sugar	2.4 ounces
Milk, evaporated, unsweetened	.5 ounce

An emergency ration, prepared under direction of the War Department, will be issued, in addition to the regular ration, as required for troops on active campaign or in the field for purposes of instruction, and will not be opened except by order of an officer or in extremity. Company and detachment commanders are responsible for the proper care and use of emergency rations carried on the person of the soldier.

Savings on the garrison and travel rations will be paid for at the current prices of the component articles, and not in any instance at prices of substitutive articles, the use of the latter being limited to issue in kind where economy and a due regard to the health and comfort of the troops may so require.

INGALLS—At Newport News.  
KILPATRICK—Left Newport News for Havana April 1.  
LOGAN—At San Francisco.  
MCLELLAN—Left Malta April 1.  
MEADE—At Newport News.  
SHERMAN—At San Francisco.  
SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco March 17. Sails April 6.  
SUMNER—At Newport News.  
THOMAS—Left Guam March 27; arrived Manila April 2.  
WARREN—At Manila.

### CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—Lieut. Paul Hurst, temporary, relieving Capt. H. W. Stamford, sick. At Seattle, Wash.  
LISCUM—Lieut. J. R. Goodale. In Philippine waters.  
CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. At Fort Hunt, Va. Address Army Building, New York.  
ZAFIRO—Army cable storehouse. Bremerton, Washington. The Zafiro is to be turned over to the Q.D.

### MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Sailings from Manila.  
April 15, 1908—Thomas. 8th Infantry.  
May 15, 1908—Sherman or Logan. 1st Infantry.  
TRANSPORTS TO AND FROM CUBA.  
Leave Newport News: April 1, April 15, May 1, May 15, June 1, June 15. Leave Havana: March 7, March 23, April 7, April 22, May 7, May 22, June 8, June 22.

### FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., March 29, 1908.

Yesterday many members of the garrison attended the race track in Lawton to witness the race between "Peanuts," a Battery A horse, and a Lawton horse which has quite a local reputation and which has been on the track in other states. The distance was one-half mile from a standing start. Peanuts had the advantage of a quick start, but was passed between the quarter and three-eighths mark, being beaten at the finish by a length. For an Army horse Peanuts made an excellent showing, and with a suitable rider as to weight (his rider being nearly thirty pounds heavier than that of his opponent) could probably do much better.

On Wednesday last Battery A was beaten at baseball by the Battery C team. The post baseball team took a two days' trip last week to visit Walters, Okla., and play a series of three games. Our team, by its superior all-around playing, won two of the three games.

Eighty-seven more recruits from Fort Slocum are expected to arrive to-day for assignment to the much depleted batteries.

Field day last week was a great success, special interest being centered in some of the new events, and especially in the crippled team race. In the latter event the race was between caissons from all of the batteries, and at designated points certain horses or pairs were dropped out, the cariages crossing the finish with but one wheel and one swing horse as the wheel pair. In the field telephone race 150 yards of wire was laid, dismounted and the terminal stations established, and a message sent, received and delivered to the judges correctly in forty-one seconds. Battery C won the meet. The following officials were appointed for the occasion: Judges, Major Menzies, Captain Granger, Captain Deems; starter, Sergeant Major McKay; timekeepers, Ordnance Sergeant O'Neill, Sergeant Eble, Hospital Corps; scorer, Commissary Sergeant Lear; announcer, Q.M. Sergeant Sauters.

Miss Bell and Lieutenant Cubbison have challenged the members of the garrison at bridge, with the result that a tournament is now on between all of the bridge players. The contest will be finished by May 1.

A recent wedding of much interest to the garrison was that of Miss Alice Powers to Sergeant Major McKay. Father Isidore, of Anadarko, performed the ceremony. Miss White, sister of Mrs. McMahon, was the maid of honor, and Sergeant Souders was best man. With guidons and standards of the 1st Artillery the chapel had been decorated with much taste, and everything combined to make this a very attractive Army wedding.

Lieutenant Kean, who recently has been taking ordnance examinations at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, returned to the post one day prior to his trip East on leave. On the 21st he married Miss Mary Louise Duell, of New York city, and is daily expected to return. Prior to his departure the bachelors of the post gave him an elaborate farewell dinner. Captain Donnelly is now at Fort Sam Houston on court-martial duty. Lieutenant Greely, son of General Greely, recently appointed from civil life, has been assigned to the 1st Field Artillery and reported here for duty a few days ago.

The last meeting of the Five Hundred Club was held at the home of Mrs. Granger. An Indian basket was given for the highest score and was won by Mrs. Pratt. Miss Bell recently entertained the ladies at cards. Five hundred was played. Mrs. Margetts and Mrs. Quinette won the prizes. Capt. and Mrs. Lewis also entertained the following evening by a dinner, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins and Lieutenant Cubbison. On the preceding evening Dr. and Mrs. Pratt and Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt were the dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Deems. Mrs. Ballard, mother of Mrs. Margetts, is a visitor in the garrison.

### FORT SLOCUM.

Fort Slocum, N.Y., March 31, 1908.

On the evening of St. Patrick's day, a number of the friends of Capt. and Mrs. Drake gathered at their home to felicitate them on the occasion of their tenth anniversary. A pretty surprise had been prepared for them in the officers' mess hall, where they repaired later in the evening. There was music, and the band played the wedding march as the couple entered the hall. When they reached the center of the room there occurred a grand clamor, as all sorts of tin kitchen ware fell from the ceiling, where it had been held by a sheet garly decorated with rich green shamrocks, harps and wedding bells. A little impromptu dance followed. During the evening, a loving cup in the form of a tin quart measure was passed around among the guests. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Drake, Major and Mrs. Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. Bertch, Capt. and Mrs. Murray, Capt. and Mrs. Van Pool, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas, Lieut. and Mrs. Horowitz, Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Mrs. Kennedy, Captain Powers, Captain Carson, Lieutenants Pearson, Fulmer, Keck and Sinclair and Dr. Wren.

Capt. Clifford C. Carson, Coast Art., and Lieut. William S. Sinclair, 5th Inf., have been under instruction here for ten days, in examining recruits in preparation for their new details. Captain Carson will be recruiting officer in New York city and Lieutenant Sinclair in Charlotte, N.C. The band stand, which is being erected on the parade grounds in front of the post exchange, is nearly completed. Lieut. Nathan Horowitz left here on Friday, March 27, with recruits for Cuba. During his absence, Mrs. Horowitz is visiting her parents.

On Tuesday afternoon, March 24, Miss Isabella Bell, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Bell, celebrated her third birthday, and all the children and babies of the post had a very good time at her party. Those present were Elizabeth and Isabella Bell, Eliza Lane Dugan, Tommy Dugan, Madeline Bertch, Harry Bertch, Eppie Bertch, Barbara Lewnd, Alice Bernheim, Caroline Ross, Edward Ross, and Norma Horowitz.

On Thursday, March 26, Mrs. Bernheim gave a bridge party in honor of Mrs. Tripler, who will soon return to her home in San Francisco. Nearly all the members of the garrison were present. The prizes were won by Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Kennedy, Dr. Fife and Major Shaw.

### PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 27, 1908.

At the annual meeting of the Army Relief Society at the home of Mrs. John A. Lundeen, officers were chosen for the coming year. Mrs. Lundeen was chosen president and Mrs. John W. Ruckman was elected secretary and treasurer. The Army Relief recently held a very enjoyable and profitable tea and auction at the hop room of the Officers' Club. Many guests were present from town and remained after the tea to witness the Thursday evening dress parade.

Major and Mrs. John W. Ruckman, C.A.C., recently entertained at a very delightful dinner. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Joseph W. Duncan, General Staff; Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundeen, C.A.C.; Capt. James F. Brady, C.A.C., and Mrs. Furnival. It was intended to have the gathering during Valentine week, but it was unavoidably postponed—nevertheless, the original valentines, both as to poetry and water color sketches, prepared by Mrs. Ruckman were distributed among the guests and caused much merriment. The whole affair was most delightful.

The Evening Card Club has decided not to meet during Lent. Capt. Daniel W. Hand and family left this week for Fort Barrancas, Fla., to which post Captain Hand has been ordered for duty as acting quartermaster. Capt. and Mrs. Raymond Fenner, who have been at Fort Baker for several months, recently purchased a farm in Sonoma county and will erect a country home. Mrs. Fenner and the two little daughters will spend the greater part of the summer there.

The large new steam roller has been kept busy since its arrival and we now have some excellent roads about the post. On Monday evening, March 16, Professor Mörg, physical instructor of the Y.M.C.A. at this post, gave a very interesting exhibition with his class at the post gymnasium. The program consisted of exercises on the apparatus, fencing, Indian clubs, wrestling, pyramids, and a basket ball game.

After troops have, through the exigencies of the Service, subsisted on the field or haversack ration, the commanding general may, in written orders, direct the issue in kind of specified articles of subsistence stores of money value equal to the difference in price between the field or haversack rations issued and used by such troops and the price of the same number of garrison rations. Such issue to be made only when necessary for the health and comfort of the troops and to be independent of and in addition to the ration issues being made, but such issues will not be ordered after sixty days from the last date on which the troops were subsisted on the field or haversack ration.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
The White House, March 5, 1908. [No. 767.]



## GEORGE A. & WILLIAM B. KING

### ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D.C.

Attorneys before the Court of Claims for officers of the Army, Navy, National Guard and Marine Corps.

LIEUT. JAMES HAMILTON, U.S.A. (Retd.), Counsellor at Law. Washington Office:—Loan and Trust Bldg. New York City Office:—No. 31 Nassau St.

FURNISHED HOUSE for rent for summer. Most desirable location. Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. Charles P. Russ, 1885 Mintwood Place, Washington, D.C.

MILITARY GOODS FROM GOVERNMENT AUCTION. Large 280 page 1907 catalog fully illustrated, with net prices, mailed 15c. stamps. FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 Broadway, N.Y.

WARRANT, CHIEF AND 2D CLASS MACHINISTS and others in Engineers Dept., U.S.N., instructed for merchant marine engineer license, by correspondence or at my rooms, for one fee until passed. Thos. H. Barrett, 80 Broad, N.Y. City, late U.S. Local Insp. Boilers and Asst. Engr., U.S.N.

HENRY E. COALE, MESS CHESTS and Camp Supplies. Illustrated list on request. 136 Washington S., Chicago.

SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS 176 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 22d & 23d Sts., NEW YORK

## F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.

### ARTISTS' MATERIALS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request. NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

## THE SOCIETY OF THE PORTO RICAN EXPEDITION

MAJ. GEN. FRED. D. GRANT, U.S.A., National Commander. The society was organized at Caguas, Porto Rico, on October 11, 1898. All officers, soldiers and sailors who participated in that campaign or who served in Porto Rico prior to October 18, 1898, are eligible to membership. Annual dues \$1.00. Life membership \$20.00. No initiation fee. A grand reunion will be held in November. For information and application blanks address Captain J. C. DeVries, National Secretary, 196 Lenox avenue, New York city, N.Y.

## THE ARMY & NAVY UNION, U. S. A.

Originally "The Regular Army and Navy Union."  
Incorporated March 31st, 1888.

"The staunch supporter of the enlisted man." Its objects: to aid them by getting legislation in their interests, and assisting those who have returned to civil life. Correspondence from men in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps and Ex-Members of the Army and Navy, regarding the formation of Garrisons is requested. J. Edwin Browne, National Commander, or E. J. Bonner, Adjutant General, Room 42 Knickerbocker Building, Baltimore, Md.

## The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba

Maj. Gen. H. S. HAWKINS, U.S.V., Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Pres. This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blank to assistant secretary and treasurer, Capt. H. C. CLARK, 1744 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

## Army Mutual Aid Association

1879-1908

Total amount paid beneficiaries, \$1,538,806.87

Insurance in the Army Mutual is a protection and an investment as well as an expression of professional loyalty.

Lowest possible adequate rates because not heavily loaded for expenses and profits.

Apply to the Post Surgeon for blanks or write to the SECRETARY AND TREASURER, 504 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

## "Army and Navy Preparatory School."

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, all the Principal Colleges and Universities and for direct Commissions in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. For further information address E. Swavely, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

Mr. Hudson Maxim, who spoke at the annual banquet of the Aero Club of America in New York on the evening of March 14, contended that the use of airships in war does not hold forth any terrifying prospects. The dropping of dynamite from such vessels, he continued, might cause some superficial destruction, but it must penetrate and explode inside battleships and earthworks to do really great damage. Half a ton of that explosive dropped upon the four-inch deck of a battleship might kill some men, wreck part of the superstructure of the vessel and dent the deck, but the destruction would not be extensive. Nor would the dropping of such a charge on coast fortifications cause serious damage, the action of dynamite being such that the blast, being unconfined, would rebound into the air in the form of an inverted cone, so that the effect in a horizontal plane would be small. The chief use of airships for military purposes, said Mr. Maxim, would be in scouting and spying upon the enemy's works. A simple calculation will show that the entire population of Greater New York, about four millions, could be packed together in a space not greater than half the area of the Central Park. The mathematical relation of this space to the entire territory of the great city and a comparison of this with the area that could be covered by exploding shell in the case of a bombardment, or the most extravagant calculation of the

## JACOB REED'S SONS

1424-1426 Chestnut Street

PHILADELPHIA

Founded 1824  
by Jacob Reed

## Uniforms and Accoutrements

For Officers of the Army,  
Navy and Marine Corps.

The Jamestown Exposition awards us a gold medal (highest award) for "the excellence of our Uniform and Equipment exhibit."

## H. V. KEEP SHIRT CO.

solicits orders for fine shirts constructed upon proper lines and good materials.

Prices and samples sent upon request.

1147 BROADWAY. NEW YORK

## SHOE POLISHES

QUICK DELIVERIES

Of Post Exchange Orders

S. M. BIXBY & CO  
NEW YORK U.S.A.

SUBMARINE SIGNALS increase the efficiency and availability of Submarine Boats; besides protecting the vessels from danger and preventing loss of life.

SUBMARINE SIGNAL COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

## ARMY & NAVY COACH

### WASHINGTON, D.C.

Remarkable Success in all Recent Exams.

SPECIAL COACHING for the following exams:—

WEST POINT and ANNAPOLIS entrance,  
ARMY and MARINE CORPS, 2nd Lieutenant,  
NAVY PAY CORPS, Assistant Paymaster,  
REVENUE CUTTER CADET, and College Entrance.

For particulars, address M. DOWD, Principal, 1410 Harvard St.

danger zone created by the dropping of shells from a balloon, will furnish the factors for calculating the percentage of danger incurred by any individual in the case of an attack from ships and balloons by an invader who should disregard all of the humanities of war in his methods of assault. The individual risk would not be so great in that event as those the New Yorker incurs every day of his life from the ordinary street accidents, to which he gets so accustomed that he is scarcely aware of their existence.

As evidence of progress towards self-government, it is interesting to note that in the various municipalities of the Philippine Islands there are at the present time 982 mayors, 2,906 secretaries, treasurers, etc., and 8,150 counselors, all of whom are Filipinos. Less than ten per cent. of the government employees and municipal officers are Americans, and of the police and constabulary force over ninety-eight per cent. are Filipinos. The total number of schools in operation during the last year was: Primary schools, 3,435; intermediate schools, 162; trades schools, 32; agricultural schools, 5; domestic science schools, 17, and provisional high schools, 36—a total of 3,687. A complete currency system has been inaugurated in the Philippines. Their coins have a fixed convertible value to the United States currency in the ratio of 2 to 1. A gold reserve is maintained for the purpose of securing and preserving this parity. Post-offices have been established throughout the entire archipelago, and the facilities include the issuance of money orders. Free delivery service exists in the city of Manila, the entire force of letter carriers being natives. Nine thousand four hundred and forty-one miles of telegraph and cable lines are in operation throughout the islands. The new Pacific cable has been in operation since July 4, 1904. The Philippine government is authorized to levy its own taxes and disburse its own revenues, and all of the expenses of the administration of the government have been met by the revenues of the islands.

A despatch from Havana states that there is no likelihood that the United States will find any opposition to the raising of what is left of the Maine. In fact, the proposal to do so is heartily welcomed by both Americans and Cubans.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.—ESTABLISHED 1863, REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Office, No. 20 Vesey street, New York.

Box 558.

## ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879, REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1908.

## BOARD ON ARMY REORGANIZATION.

A special board of officers on the General Staff and from the various departments and corps of the Army has been designated by Major General Bell, the Chief of Staff, to make a report on the reorganization of the Army. This board has at its head Brigadier General Wotherspoon, and embraces such able officers as Lieut. Col. Thaddeus Jones, 3d Cav.; Major Carroll A. Devol, Q.M. Dept.; Major C. J. Bailey, C.A.C.; Major S. D. Sturgis, 1st Field Art.; Capt. George W. Read, 9th Cav.; Major George O. Squier, Signal Corps; Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st Inf.; Capt. P. D. Lochridge and numerous others within the General Staff and from the line and staff departments. The aim is to frame a coherent and comprehensive report to be submitted to the President within a few months for his consideration and for subsequent amendment for the purpose of presenting to Congress next winter a plan for an Army adequate to the necessities of the country. The fact is recognized that at this time the country is in a lamentably defenseless condition. Expert military students assert with confidence in the accuracy of their views that it would be possible for one of the large powers of Europe with its standing army to place an army of 100,000 men in position on the Atlantic seaboard sooner than we could, and that, too, without concern for the fact whether or not our battleship fleet was on the Atlantic or the Pacific. The work laid out for the special board is to show how large each arm and corps of the Army should be, to show how it should be officered, transported, fed, clothed, equipped, and how the Regular Army and the National Guard should be co-ordinated and mobilized in time of war.

At the outset the fact is admitted that there should be a large increase of the Infantry, that the Signal Corps, the Medical Corps and several other branches of the Service should be materially increased. The Cavalry also would need to be reorganized and increased, in all probability. For all this there would be need of legislation which might be gradual, but should be had along an intelligent and well calculated plan. The subject of coast defense comes distinctly within the scope of the proposed reorganization, although the problem in this direction is already well on toward a solution. The great problems, however, are so plain to military men that there would seem to be hardly any need of a special board to demonstrate them. If a war should come upon the country to-day we could with difficulty arm over 300,000 men. Probably by the end of the fiscal year there may be half a million of the new Springfield rifles and somewhere near enough ammunition to maintain that number of men in the field. Months would necessarily pass before any great increase could be organized. In the matter of uniforms, camp equipment, blankets, and even the utensils with which such an army would cook for itself and feed itself there would be a dearth of supplies that would be nothing less than appalling. Food stuffs could be had in abundance in the markets of the country almost any year, and our armies have always been well fed, but the equipment of the Regular Army as the nucleus of the greater Army that would be required to fight an attacking foe would take months to get ready. It is expected that the special board will take up every phase of the questions suggested and construct a plan for the complete reorganization of the Army with a view to its functions under the changed conditions of recent years.

The board held its first meeting March 28, at which the general outline of the work to be undertaken was discussed and the scope of the reorganization desired roughly sketched. It will take months to accomplish the work to be done, and various officers throughout the Army who are authorities on different subjects connected with the establishment will be called on from time to time to work with the board.

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 25, page 549, we published extracts from the report of the Chief of Staff making some important recommendations for the improvement of Army conditions and showing how imperative was the need of action. General Bell said: "The United States, a nation of almost 100,000,000 people, should at least be always prepared for the mobilization of one complete army corps and one independent cavalry division, about 65,000 men in all, without denuding every military station and absolutely breaking up our peace system of organization and administration. He proposed the preparation each alternate year at least of an approved mobilization scheme for one army corps and a cavalry division as a necessary preparation for emergency. Maneuver camps of instruction should be co-ordinated with this mobilization, and the various units concentrated and organized into brigades or divisions, and all details worked out for complete concentration.

General Bell further showed that the Cavalry retains an antiquated organization. It would be advisable to re-



organize the Cavalry that we have at present into a greater number of regiments of smaller size, conforming more nearly to modern principles in the organization of Cavalry and facilitating the more rapid and convenient maneuvering of regiments. The need of additional officers of the staff departments was also dwelt upon by the Chief of Staff in his very able report. His recommendations will no doubt have an important influence upon the action of the present board.

Two theories are urged upon the attention of Congress. One theory is that there is no possibility of war between this country and any foreign state; the other is that war is always to be expected and provided against, and that there is nothing in the experience of this country that shows that we are immune against it. Congress should frankly accept one of these theories and consistently act upon it. If preparation for war is not required then the Army and the Navy should be disbanded. If the contrary theory is accepted our preparations for war should be such as are recommended by those whom we hold responsible for our defense in the event of war.

#### THE NAVY AND THE SHIPPING BILL.

In passing the bill S. 28, "to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and to promote commerce," the Senate on March 20 took a long stride toward the revival of the American merchant marine. It is believed that this bill, if enacted into law, will lead to a great increase of American shipping in those waters which offer the largest opportunities for the expansion of our commercial interests, namely the waters of the South Atlantic and the Pacific. Our insignificant part in the carrying trade on those oceans is a reproach to American enterprise. It may be briefly indicated by noting the fact that during the year ending June 30, 1905, there entered the port of Rio de Janeiro 1,785 ships, sail and steam, flying the flag of Great Britain; of France, 349; of Norway, 142; of Austria-Hungary, 120; of Italy, 165; of Germany, 657; of Argentina, 264; of the United States no steamers and seven sailing vessels, two of which were in distress.

During the summer of 1906 the Secretary of State, Hon. Elihu Root, visited all the great ports of South America, including Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Bahia Blanca, Punta Arenas, Loto, Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Topocilla, Callao and Cartagena, and at all those ports he saw only one ship, besides the cruiser which carried him, flying the American flag. Our flag is seen but little if any oftener in the commercial fleets of the North Pacific. The unfolding commerce of the countries bordering on those waters is being rapidly absorbed by Japan, whose enterprise finds expression in ship subsidies which enable her vessel owners to stifle all competition in the carrying trade. With the completion of the Panama Canal, Great Britain, Germany and Japan, with their liberal subsidies, will dominate the commerce of the world unless we, in the meantime, shall have adopted similar measures for the re-creation of our once splendid merchant marine.

This measure, moreover, is almost as important to the interests of national defense as to our ocean commerce. It is designed indirectly to supply an indispensable but at present almost wholly lacking feature of our defensive organization, namely, an adequate flotilla of auxiliary vessels for the Navy and Army.

It is perfectly clear that if we are to keep on adding to the number of fighting ships of the Navy—as we undoubtedly should—we must also make provision for an increasing flotilla of naval auxiliaries. The views of Admiral Dewey on this subject are highly interesting. In a memorandum prepared in November, 1905, he estimated that a squadron of eight battleships with its attendant cruisers, torpedo-boat destroyers, etc., would require the following auxiliaries: Eight scouts, five fast colliers and five slower ones, one ammunition ship, one supply and refrigerating ship, one tank and distilling ship, one hospital ship, one repair and torpedo depot ship, two despatch boats, five for each of ten naval districts, six transports, two steam tugs and lighters. Admiral Dewey further estimates that if the United States should go to war upon the completion of all naval vessels authorized at the time he wrote, the Navy, following the proportion above stated, would be required to obtain from the merchant marine one hundred and seventy auxiliaries. In order to be sure that this number of vessels would be available for immediate purchase or charter by the Navy Department at the outbreak of war," said Admiral Dewey, "the number of American-owned merchant vessels of each type should be largely in excess of the number given here, as some vessels would be abroad when needed, some under repairs, and some should be left for carrying on their regular commercial runs and as a reserve from which to draw in case of necessity."

On the outbreak of the Spanish war the government was in desperate need of auxiliary ships for the Navy, and by purchase, charter and loan it acquired one hundred and three vessels of all types. If war should break out at the present time the Navy, according to Admiral Dewey's estimates, would need well up toward two hundred vessels from the merchant service.

The Army as well as the Navy must look to the merchant marine for auxiliary ships in case of emergency, and its need in this respect was clearly shown when it became necessary to send the Army of Cuban Pacification to Cuba in 1906. For that undertaking it was necessary to charter, at a cost of \$642,943.93, twenty-one merchant

steamers, on which an expedition of 265 officers, 4,097 enlisted men, 381 civilians, 3,700 animals and upwards of 11,000 tons of supplies were landed in Cuban territory.

The need of merchant ships for Army transport was still more sharply emphasized on the outbreak of the Spanish war. The Quartermaster's Department chartered every American vessel obtainable on the Atlantic coast within three weeks after the declaration of war, and thus got together a fleet of thirty-six ships, good, bad and indifferent, averaging 2,500 gross tons each. A transport flotilla more utterly unsuited to the service required of it was probably never assembled, and the fact that those ships landed the troops and their equipment safe in front of Santiago is regarded as due as much to good fortune as to anything else. There was no great merchant fleet to choose from; the government had to take such ships as it could get, and naturally the transfer of the troops to Cuba was costly, uncomfortable and dangerous.

A war requiring the employment of large bodies of troops in remote territory would confront the Army with problems of transport for which our present resources could provide no solution. To embark a division of mixed troops, consisting of nine Infantry regiments, one Cavalry regiment, three Artillery battalions, one engineer battalion, one Signal Corps company, four field hospitals and a supply column of one hundred and eighty-six wagons would, according to careful estimates, require ten 6,500-ton ships and nine 5,500-ton ships, allowing one of the latter for ammunition and supply columns and extra stores. This estimate was prepared by Lieut. Col. Smith S. Leach, C.E., U.S.A., who believes that to make sure that the Army might be able to obtain needful transport for large bodies of troops for service beyond the sea there should be at least sixty 6,500-ton and fifty-four 5,500-ton ships in the Atlantic and the same number of both in the Pacific. The total capacity of this entire fleet of two hundred and twenty-eight ships, he adds, would be only about 225,000 of all arms, completely equipped. Our future wars, when they come, will probably not permit us to count our armies in smaller units than divisions, and it is with the division as a basis that we should measure our needs in the matter of transport. Colonel Leach remarks that so far as concerns the interests of military transports any subvention, subsidy or other assistance rendered by the United States to the American merchant marine will produce the greatest return for the money if legislation is framed so as to encourage the construction of ships of the 6,500 and 5,500-ton types.

It will be seen that the bill to restore the merchant marine is a measure of vital importance to naval and military interests. It will in time make available a fleet of ships from which the Navy and the Army can draw auxiliary vessels which do not now exist, but which would be indispensable in the event of war. Until such resources are available our national defenses cannot be considered complete.

#### STATUS OF THE PAY BILL.

During the past week the Senate Military Committee has through its sub-committees continued work on the Army Appropriation Bill. There have been several hearings on various features of the bill. Capt. Johnson Hagood, who was designated by the Chief of Staff to prepare for the committees of Congress the required data in regard to the pay bill, was before the committee, and the whole pay bill which has been incorporated in the appropriation bill was perfected. The Senate having passed the Warren bill and the House having passed the Hull bill, and these two having been incorporated together and shaped into a harmonious proposition, it is clear that there need be no fear that the bill will fail. It has practically been passed by both bodies. In view of this condition of the bill it would seem uncalled for to say that all who are interested in the pay bill can best serve the welfare of the Army by abstaining from urging in any direction the need of support for the measure, and above all it should be clear to everyone that the time to criticize or amend has passed. The bill is a fair and just one. Honest and generous work has been expended upon it and all possible effort has been made to eliminate from it any inequality or oversight that may have occurred.

Some of our correspondents among the enlisted men of the Army are giving themselves unnecessary concern about what has been said on the subject of their interests in the article on the pay bill published March 21. They forget that the argument for particular interests in the matter of pay is now closed. The case, as we may say, has been submitted to the jury, and we are awaiting the verdict, which will be that of members of Congress whose votes will determine the question of pay for the Services. The amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill adopted by the House of Representatives excluded all but the enlisted men of the Army from its provisions, and the Senate passed a different bill providing for officers of the Army, as well as for the enlisted men, but in express terms exempting the Navy from its provisions. The passage of these two bills, one in the Senate and the other in the House, shows how little has been done thus far to carry out the recommendations of the Administration contained in the Dick-Capron bill introduced at the opening of this session in both houses of Congress, S. 2 and H.R. 27. This bill is the only thoroughly equitable measure on the subject of pay presented to Congress thus far. It provides for all parts of our military establishment, and has been agreed upon by the

President and the Secretaries of the departments concerned as on the whole an equitable measure. While we should be glad to see any class of our public servants receive their just reward, we fear that the recognition of one class would so satisfy the consciences of Congress that it would be increasingly difficult to secure consideration for the others. The intention of what we have said on this subject is not to prevent Congress doing part of its duty, if not the whole, but to stimulate to action all along the line.

Introducing the first of a series of illustrated articles by Richmond Pearson Hobson, entitled "If War Should Come," the editor of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* in his May number says: "In spite of the assurances of Japanese diplomats, war with that nation is by no means improbable. By many clear-sighted statesmen it is even regarded as inevitable. How are the American people prepared to cope with so stupendous a possibility? Are we adequately equipped and fortified against so formidable an enemy? Would it be an impossibility, under present conditions, for the Japanese to occupy our Pacific seaboard, lay San Francisco, Seattle, and Los Angeles under tribute, and fortify the coast states so thoroughly and scientifically that their reconquest would cost billions of dollars and perhaps a million lives? Does not the mere suggestion of so desperate a contingency point urgently to the necessity of swift national action for the adoption of the most complete preparatory plans? These are questions which concern every American citizen from Maine to California. In order that the readers of the *Cosmopolitan* may understand the facts about the peril which threatens the country and the measures which must be instantly taken to meet it, we have obtained a highly interesting series of articles by Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson in which the situation is reviewed from the standpoint of an expert. The first of these articles is presented herewith. It will be followed by two others in the next succeeding issues. We venture to say that the facts presented by Captain Hobson will make very clear the duty of Congress to take such vigorous and immediate action as will be likely to avert the danger which is so lucidly and convincingly pointed out." Mr. Hobson states the fact to which we have recently called attention, that "the marvelous discipline of the Japanese army is largely due to the fact that military drill begins with schoolboys of the ages of twelve to fourteen and is continued until perfect obedience to orders has become a second nature. Various illustrations are given emphasizing some of the points made in the article, such as that the Japanese balloon and airship service is as up-to-date and thorough as any in the world; that the discipline of the veteran troops belonging to the Mikado's body guard at Tokio has never been surpassed in military history; that the Japanese fleet of torpedo-boats and destroyers is more than double that of the United States, and is provided with every device known to modern war; that the Japanese artillery are as efficient as any in the world; that Japanese surgeons and nurses broke the world's record in military surgery during the war with Russia. Finally, that military operations from either shore of the Pacific are dependent on the effective occupation of the islands. Japan's possession of the Philippines would give her complete mastery of the eastern coast of Asia. With the Hawaiian Islands, where the Japanese already number 30,000, mostly trained soldiers, Japan would have an enormous advantage and could be dislodged only by the attacks of our fleets.

Our government has finally reached the limit of its patience in dealing with Venezuela and its ill-mannered and cantankerous President Castro. All the papers in the case have been submitted to the Senate, which is expected to give the President a free hand to act in the matter according to his best judgment. The latest cause of offense against Venezuela is the opening of the mail bags containing the official mail for the American cruiser *Tacoma*. The press despatches received from Caracas assert that the *Tacoma's* mail bags had their seals broken by Venezuelan officials in the post office at La Guayra. The explanation is that it was a mistake. The commander of the *Tacoma* and our diplomatic officers in Venezuela have been called upon for a report. Secretary Root will take no action in the matter until a full report of the case has been received from Minister Russell. The *Tacoma* has been serving as a despatch boat between La Guayra and Willemstad, Curacao. The cable from La Guayra was cut during the blockade of Venezuelan ports by British, German and Italian warships in 1903 and has never been repaired. Minister Russell, until the arrival of the *Tacoma*, would send his telegrams for the State Department to Curacao by the Venezuelan post or by special messenger. Aside from the merits of the controversy with Venezuela in which the State Department has become engaged the attitude of Castro toward this government has become intolerable from a diplomatic standpoint. The plan for bringing Venezuela to terms consists of three propositions, as follows: Place a prohibitive tariff on Venezuelan coffee, the exports of which constitute 45 per cent. of the entire Venezuelan foreign trade, and 90 per cent. of which is taken by the United States. Exclude all importations of asphalt from Lake Bermudez, the product of which has been taken almost entirely by the United States. Authorize the President to exercise the general power invested in him to take whatever steps he may consider necessary to treat with Venezuela in the future.



## THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed H.J. Res. 134, authorizing the President to appoint former Midshipman Archibald G. Stirling to be an ensign in the United States Navy, to take the position he is entitled to by his order of merit, as shown by his examination for final graduation; S. 879, authorizing the crediting of \$1,047.14 to the accounts of Paymr. John S. Higgins, U.S.N., amount paid by him for clerk hire, under orders.

H.R. 19955, urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which passed the House March 27, carrying an appropriation of \$2,000,000 "toward the armor and armament of domestic manufacture for vessels authorized," was passed in the Senate on March 30, with \$50,000 added to the bill, for mileage of officers and contract surgeons of the Army when authorized by law.

The Senate, March 30, passed S. 6136, granting patent to certain lands in the U.S. military reservation at Boise City, Idaho. Also S. 5862, appropriating \$110,000 for the purchase of land for an additional parade ground near Fort Logan, Colo. A letter from the Secretary of War, accompanying the report, states that "the acquirement of these properties will secure for Fort Logan ample water rights for all time, besides increasing the reservation to a size reasonably adequate for the work of a regiment of infantry. The tracts also hold valuable buildings, fences, pumping plant, etc." S. 3035, for the same purpose, was indefinitely postponed.

S. 5263, for the relief of William P. Sedgwick, who developed pulmonary consumption while serving as a midshipman in the Navy, passed the Senate March 30. The Committee report was accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, in which he said: "The Bureau believes that the benefits of retirement should be extended to those midshipmen who are performing two years' service afloat in the same manner as it is to all other classes of officers of the Navy. In a letter addressed to the Committee on Jan. 14, 1907, reporting upon a similar measure for the relief of Harold D. Childs, which was afterwards enacted into law (Act of March 4, 1907, 34 Stat., 1417), the Department stated that it was 'of opinion that midshipmen who become disabled in line of duty while serving as officers at sea should have the benefit of the retirement laws in the same manner as other officers of the Navy.' Adhering to this view, I have the honor to suggest that the Committee recommend to Congress the passage of a general provision which would include the present case and any others of like nature arising in the future."

H.R. 4763, transferring Comdr. William W. White from the retired to the active list of the Navy, passed the Senate on March 30. The House report of the 59th Congress, which had been adopted by the Senate Committee, contained the following memorandum: "If he is kept on the active list the Government will receive the benefit of his services with only this difference in cost, that of active pay of the grade in which he may be serving and \$3,000, the retired pay of a commander. Commander White is one of the ablest and most thoroughly trained officers of the Navy, and the Government should have the advantage of the skill and ability which his performances show him to possess. The committee recommends the amendment of the bill proposed by the Department making the transfer of Commander White to the active list dependent upon his passing a physical examination."

S. 3125, transferring Jabez Burchard, asst. engr., U.S.N., retired, from the half-pay to the 75 per cent. pay list of retired officers, passed the Senate March 30. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy on the subject says: "On Oct. 26, 1874, Assistant Engineer Burchard was transferred to the retired list of the Navy for a physical disability which was not due to an incident of the service, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1454 of the Revised Statutes. The Department afterwards determined that the examining board was in error in finding Mr. Burchard's incapacity as not due to an incident of the service, and attempted to transfer him to the higher rate of pay (three-quarters sea pay) allowed to officers by Section 1588 of the Revised Statutes. The courts held that the Department did not have this authority, and Mr. Burchard has continued to be regarded as having been retired for disability which was not due to an incident of the service. In view of these circumstances, the Department recommends that the bill under consideration for the relief of Mr. Burchard be favorably reported."

S. 5237, with title, amended so as to read, "A bill for the relief of Mates William Jenney, William W. Beck, Thomas W. Bonsall, William Boyd, John Griffin, James Hill, Frank Holler, Robert Robinson and Silas T. C. Smith, U.S.N., retired, who have been placed on the retired list with the rank and pay of one grade above that actually held by them at the time of retirement," passed the Senate March 31. This bill is similar to H.R. 17059, already favorably reported in the House. Also passed the Senate: S. 6257, authorizing the Secretary of War to expend \$300,000 in protecting the banks of the Mississippi River at New Orleans, La.

The Senate on April 1 passed S. 5208, for the relief of J. de L. Lafitte. It directs the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated the circumstances of an embezzlement of quartermaster funds on board the U.S. Army transport Logan, discovered while Jacques de L. Lafitte, captain, U.S.A., was serving as transport quartermaster, amounting to \$2,923.44; and if he shall be satisfied that said Lafitte exercised due diligence and care, under the circumstances existing at the time, he is authorized and directed to release Captain Lafitte from any further liability for the sum of \$2,923.44, and to pay back to him whatever sums may have been deducted from his pay.

S. 6850, which passed the Senate March 30, grants a pension of \$125 per month to the widow of Dr. Jesse W. Lazear, act. asst. surg. in the Army, and the widow of Major James Carroll, late surgeon in the Army. Drs. Lazear and Carroll were the assistants of the late Major Walter Reed in his great discovery that yellow fever was transmitted by mosquitoes. Both permitted themselves to be stung repeatedly by mosquitoes which had been infected with yellow fever from patients who had died in the hospital at Las Animas. Dr. Carroll suffered a very severe attack, but recovered. Dr. Lazear was not infected at the time, but he was bitten later while working in the yellow fever ward and died of the fever, a martyr to science, working in behalf of humanity.

H.R. 3822, which passed the Senate on March 30, is for the relief of James Behan, a member of the New York police force, who is the holder of a medal of honor, and also a silver medal from Congress. The following is an extract from the House report adopted by the Senate Committee: "It having been clearly established to the committee that James Behan is the person who served

honorably for three years in the naval service under the name of Michael Behan and was honorably discharged from that service, the committee believe that it is only an act of simple justice for Congress to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to issue him a discharge in his true name in lieu of the one he received from said service."

S. 5938, which passed the Senate March 24, grants a pension to the widow of Thomas S. Doebler, late first lieutenant, 14th U.S. Inf. Also passed the Senate, H.R. 13077, to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish four condemned cannon and cannon balls to the Confederate Monument Association at Franklin, Tenn.; S.R. 71, to provide for the removal of obstructions from main ship channel, Key West Harbor.

S. 3952, as passed by the Senate March 30, authorizes the President to restore Robert Morgan Gilson, late a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps, to be a captain in the Marine Corps, provided, that he establish to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy his physical, mental, and professional fitness. He will be carried as an additional number, and no pay, bounty or emoluments are allowed by the passage of the act.

The Senate on March 30 passed the following bills: H.R. 12476, placing William S. Shacklette on the retired list of the Navy, giving him the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of a pharmacist; S. 5590, for the promotion of Joseph A. O'Connor to the rank of chief carpenter, and placing him on the retired list of the Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent to the Senate a communication requesting that the name of the U.S.S. Maine be added to the list of vessels submitted in Department letter of Feb. 11, 1908, which require general overhauling to the extent of \$200,000 or more during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

The Secretary of the Navy, in recommending the passage of H.R. 19313, for the retirement of officers on the active list of the Navy who have been advanced in numbers for conspicuous conduct, as published in our issue of March 21, page 775, says: "The officers who would be affected by the proposed legislation, owing to their distinguished service to the country, should be given every consideration instead of being discriminated against. At present an officer who is an additional number in grade cannot voluntarily retire under the provisions of Section 8 of the Navy Personnel Act, for the reason that such retirement would not create a vacancy in his grade. There are 41 officers, most of them older officers, who are additional numbers in grade, who might be affected by the proposed legislation, but it is likely that only a very few of them would desire, or be able under the law to avail themselves of the privilege of retirement, and those who did would most likely be the older officers in the higher grades of the Navy." The Secretary contends that both the officers who were advanced for service during the war with Spain and those advanced for eminent and conspicuous conduct should be given the same consideration, both being additional numbers in grade.

H.R. 7578, for the purchase of three new steam colliers, which, as we stated in our last issue, was favorably reported in the House, has been amended, reducing the appropriation from \$1,827,529 to \$1,575,000. The report states that the colliers to be purchased by this bill are new, one having been put in commission on Oct. 22, 1907, and another on Dec. 2, 1907, and the third on Jan. 11, 1908. Their contract speed was ten knots, and they have averaged a trifle over eleven knots in voyages between Baltimore and Boston. Their coal consumption is 40 tons per day, approximate horsepower 2,200, and cargo capacity 7,220 tons. In the attempt to keep the fleet supplied with coal during its trip to the Pacific it was fully demonstrated that additional colliers were needed by the Navy. It was further demonstrated that the Navy could not rely upon coal being transported in American bottoms, as notwithstanding the fact that the President of the United States allowed a 50 per cent. increase in the bid for American colliers, only one accepted, the remaining colliers being foreign built.

The House has passed H.R. 19475, granting the following monthly pensions: \$40 to the widow of Col. James Regan, 9th U.S. Inf.; \$30 and \$2 additional for minor child to the widow of Capt. John T. Martin, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and \$35 to the widow of Lieut. John O. Nicolson, U.S.N.

S. 5473, relating to the mitigation or remission of the loss of citizenship rights imposed upon deserters from the Navy, published in our issue of March 7, page 712, which passed the Senate March 24, was reported in the House, March 28, amended to read:

A bill amending Section 1998 of the Revised Statutes of the U.S. and to authorize the Secretary of the Navy in certain cases to mitigate or remit the loss of rights of citizenship imposed by law upon deserters from the naval service. That every person who hereafter deserts the military or naval service of the U.S., or who, being duly enrolled, departs the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or goes beyond the limits of the U.S., with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, lawfully ordered, shall be liable to all the penalties and forfeitures of Section 1998: Provided, That the provisions of this section and Section 1996 shall not apply to any person deserting the military or naval service of the U.S. in time of peace: And provided further, That the loss of rights of citizenship imposed by law upon deserters from the naval service may be mitigated or remitted by the Secretary of the Navy, where the offense was committed in time of peace and where the exercise of such clemency will not be prejudicial to the public interests.

This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, who, in a letter to the Naval Committee on Jan. 11, said: "The records of the naval service show that a large proportion of desertions are committed by young men in their first enlistment, who are unaccustomed to the incidents of a seagoing life and who do not realize the gravity of the situation in which they place themselves nor weigh the severities of the laws above mentioned. That these youngsters should be subjected to such penalties, imposed by statutes enacted during the Civil War, and manifestly intended as a means of enforcing the draft and preventing desertion at a period of emergency and public danger, is a hardship that could not have been contemplated by Congress at the time of passing the acts in question."

H.R. 18618, fixing the status of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, which we published in our issue for March 7, page 713, and which, as we stated last week, was favorably reported in the House on March 25, was amended to read as follows:

That on and after June 30, 1908, the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry shall be designated the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry of the U.S. Army. It shall be composed of the two existing battalions of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.

Sec. 2. That the field officers of said regiment shall be one lieutenant colonel and two majors, who shall be detailed for four years by the President from officers not below the rank of captain of the Army.

Secs. 3 and 4 remain unchanged.

Sec. 5. That vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant may be filled by the President in his discretion by the appointment

of citizens of Porto Rico whose qualifications for commissions shall be established by examination.

Sec. 6. That promotions to the grade of first lieutenant and captain shall be according to seniority (etc., as in the bill heretofore published).

The passage of the bill is urged by the Secretary of War, in a letter accompanying the report, in which he says: "Whatever is done in reference to this regiment, it should be put upon a permanent basis, and its officers and enlisted men put upon an equality under the law with the corresponding grades in the Regular Army in so far as the rights of retirement, pay, allowances, and pension are concerned."

S. 4632, favorably reported in the House on March 26, directs the payment of claims for damages aggregating \$13,460, on account of injury done to a sulphuric-acid plant at Hawkins Point, Md., by the firing of the high-power guns located at Fort Armistead, Md., in April, 1903.

S. 652, creating the office of captain in the Philippine Scouts, which passed the Senate Feb. 13, was favorably reported in the House March 20.

H.R. 19462, to amend Section 5438, Rev. Stat., relating to the purchase of military or naval arms, stores or clothing, published in our issue for March 21, page 775, has been favorably reported, amending the punishment clause to read, "by imprisonment for not more than two years and by a fine not exceeding \$500." The amendment is inserted on the recommendation of the J.A. General of the Army. It slightly reduces the penalty and makes it more certain that juries will convict.

S. 5617, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept and care for gifts presented to vessels of the Navy, which passed the Senate March 24, was favorably reported in the House on March 28. We referred to the great value of these gifts and their lack of legal status in our issue of March 14, page 740.

Before the House Naval Committee on March 27 Assistant Secretary Newberry urged such amendments to the Navy personnel law as will enable the Department to retire inefficient officers, thus making way for the more competent. If this is not done, he said, in about twenty years from now there will be men in the Service of fifty years of age and over with the rank of lieutenant.

Favorable report has been made in the House on H.R. 18519, to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish certain condemned cannon, carriages and cannon balls to the Confederate Monument Association at Appomattox, Va.; S. 5665, for the purchase of land for the use of the military post at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; S.R. 49, authorizing the Secretary of War to permit not exceeding seven Filipinos to receive instruction at the U.S. Military Academy, amended to provide that said cadets on graduation shall be eligible only to commissions in the Philippine Scouts.

The House Naval Committee on March 31 voted to report adversely the bill of the House, to authorize the purchase of the Jamestown Exposition grounds and buildings by the Government, to be used as a naval training and coaling station. The grounds as offered to the Government comprise 330 acres, and the purchase price, inclusive of improvements, was named as \$960,000, plus the cancellation of the exposition company's debt of nearly \$1,000,000 to the United States.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps is opposed to H.R. 16996, for placing a certain first-class musician on the retired list, on the ground that it would establish a bad precedent, placing on the retired list of the Marine Corps a man who has been separated from the service for over 40 years, and it would be contrary to existing law to again enlist in the Marine Corps a man over 73 years of age.

In expressing his disapproval of H.R. 17728, for the relief of John A. Henderson, asst. engr., U.S.N., retired, Secretary Metcalf says that as Mr. Henderson's total service was less than nine years and he was retired for incapacity not an incident of the service, the department sees no reason for special legislation increasing his pay and giving him additional back pay for about twenty-four years. Assistant Engineer Henderson might have been wholly retired from the service on Nov. 20, 1884, instead of which he has been receiving pay on the retired list since that date.

The Secretary of the Navy has suggested legislative action for the disposition of \$957.20, in the hands of the pay officer at the Naval Home, which has accumulated from the sale of the effects of deceased beneficiaries.

The following are among the enrolled bills signed by the Speaker of the House and by the Vice President: H.R. 225, to amend Section 4463, Revised Statutes, relating to the complement of crews of vessels; H.R. 4763, transferring Comdr. William Wilmot White from the retired to the active list of the Navy; H.R. 12476, to place the name of William S. Shacklette on the retired list of the Navy as pharmacist; H.J. Res. 134, for the relief of Archibald G. Stirling, recently midshipman, U.S. Navy.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported without amendment H.R. 17214, for the relief of Harry Kimmell, a commander on the retired list of the U.S. Navy.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably H.R. 4151, for the relief of Lieut. Jerome E. Morse, U.S. Navy, retired, a bill amending the act approved in 1902, authorizing his transfer from the 50 to the 75 per cent. pay list. Through an appointment by President Lincoln he entered the U.S. Naval Academy Oct. 11, 1862. His eyesight was practically perfect when promoted to ensign, March, 1868. The following year he was ordered to the U.S.S. Wasp, doing service in the malarial infected districts of the Paraguay and other rivers, and contracted intermittent malarial fever, which injured his eyesight and greatly impaired his health for many years thereafter. A medical survey in 1874 clearly fixed the origin of his disability as in the line of duty, but the retiring board erroneously found that the injury to his eyesight did not occur in the line of duty. Congress, upon a review of the facts, found that the loss of his eyesight did occur in the line of duty, and in 1902 placed him upon the 75 per cent. pay list, but to take effect as of date of passage of the act. The committee is of opinion that the act should take effect from the date of the erroneous action of the retiring board, to wit, the date of his retirement. As a precedent for the just action contemplated, the committee cites the bill for the relief of Henry E. Rhoades, which became a law May 26, 1906. Lieutenant Morse, like Asst. Engr. Henry E. Rhoades, was placed upon the lowest grade of retired pay, instead of the 75 per cent. pay list, through error.

The House Military Committee, in making adverse report upon H.R. 7558, to increase the efficiency of the Army of the United States, says: "This is a bill to enact that any officer of three years' Civil War service (otherwise than as cadet), of thirty years' continuous subsequent active service, and heretofore or hereafter retired for wounds, age, or forty years' service, may be appointed a brigadier general on the retired list. Under the system of regimental promotion up to the rank of captain which formerly prevailed, very many officers did not obtain the rank that would have come to them under



the present rule of promotion through the lines of Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry. This bill is urged as correcting that inequality as to a few officers of the description above mentioned, who are said to number twenty-two. Our sympathies and love for bravery and patriotism go out to the officers who were early broken down by wounds or the hardships of war, while they were still in the lower grades, and who have since been in comparative poverty as lieutenants or captains on the retired list. With all good will toward the gallant officers included within the proposed legislation, we believe that this bill would rather create than correct inequality; that the limitations imposed would be unjust to many equally worthy officers; and that it is inexpedient, and, indeed, impossible for Congress to attempt to apply the present system of promotion to what occurred before that system was adopted, which would involve an inquiry into what would have happened, in each individual case, if the officer had relied on line promotion instead of selecting a regiment because of its activity or other reasons that would cause promotion.

#### WOMEN NURSES IN THE NAVY.

H.R. 15438, for the establishment and organization of a corps of trained women nurses in the Navy, which was published on page 582 in our issue for Feb. 1, was reported in the House on March 25, amending the first section to read as follows: "That the nurse corps (female) of the U.S. Navy is hereby established, and shall consist of one superintendent, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall be a graduate of a hospital training school having a course of instruction of not less than two years, whose term of office may be terminated at his discretion, and of as many chief nurses, nurses, and reserve nurses as may be needed: Provided, That all nurses in the nurse corps shall be appointed or removed by the Surgeon-General, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, and that they shall be graduates of hospital training schools having a course of instruction not less than two years."

The report states: "Their special fitness for hospital work is universally recognized, and this bill would put nursing in naval hospitals on a professional plane, in keeping with the standard of efficiency which prevails generally. The Army now has 100 female nurses, but the Surgeon-General of the Navy believes that 50 only will be required for the Navy for the present."

The bill has the endorsement of the Secretary of the Navy and the Surgeon-General of the Navy, the latter having strongly urged the enactment of legislation to create a corps of female nurses in his annual reports for several years back.

The report concludes: "The corps of female nurses in the Army was created by the Army Reorganization Act of 1901, and the experience of the Army medical establishment has removed any doubt of the adaptability of women to service institutions under military control, and the superiority of the woman over the man trained nurse, for much of the duty required in the care of sick and injured men, has been conclusively demonstrated."

#### BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 6236, Mr. Clark.—To pay to Edward C. Andre, a citizen of the kingdom of Belgium, \$50,000, as a gift to compensate him for services rendered, and reimburse him for expenses incurred in bringing about the surrender of the Spanish forces and the city of Manila in 1898.

S. 6360, Mr. Gallinger.—To further increase the efficiency of the Marine Corps. Same as H.R. 19611, published in our issue of March 28, page 804.

S. 6392, Mr. Scott.—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish two condemned brass cannon and cannon balls to the county court of Mercer County, W. Va.

S. 6405, Mr. Depew.—For the relief of William C. Bartlett, captain, U.S.A., retired.

H. Con. Res. 35, Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania.—Authorizes the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made for a continuous waterway, by the route or routes deemed most available, from Boston, Mass., through Cape Cod, thence by Long Island Sound, and to the approaches to New York city to Bar Harbor, thence across the state of New Jersey to the Delaware River, thence through the states of Delaware and Maryland to the Chesapeake Bay, thence through the states of Virginia and North Carolina to Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, and thence to the Atlantic Ocean at Beaufort, N.C., with a report of plans and specifications and estimates of cost; such survey to be for a minimum depth along the entire route of sixteen feet, and of such depths in excess thereof, along any part of said waterway as may be required for commercial, naval, or military purposes; such survey shall include a report upon the desirability of utilizing as a part of such waterway any existing public or private canal, or any part thereof, and the probable cost of acquiring the same. Appropriates \$100,000.

H.J. Res. 158, Mr. Ferris.—Appropriates \$100,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of Robert E. Lee in the National Capital at Washington, D.C. A preamble recites that for more than forty years it has been the entire will and wish of our united population to erase from human memories any and all differences between the states in the past; that the citizenship of the South have contributed to and in all things co-operated in bringing about that condition and likewise to the general advancement and upbuilding of the Union; that a large number of the heroes of the Armies of the Republic have been honored by the erection of monuments and other government expense; that the soldiers, even though soldiers of a lost cause, loved, revered, and honored their leader, their statesman, their general, and their hero; and that the erection of a statue in commemoration of General Lee will contribute to a marked degree toward blotting forever from the minds and thoughts of the citizens the late unfortunate conflict.

H. J. Res. 160, Mr. Sheppard.—Empowering the President to appoint a commission of physicians to test the arsenization theory for the prevention of yellow fever. The preamble states that during the epidemic in New Orleans in 1905 surgeons reported a total of 448 deaths from yellow fever in said city, not one of said deaths occurring among the five arsenized persons who exhibited signs of "undoubted yellow fever."

H.R. 16268, Senate Amendment, Mr. Piles.—The Secretary of the Interior shall furnish free to all pensioners franked or penalty envelopes, with the proper pension agent's correct name and address printed thereon in each particular case, to be used by said pensioners only for the return of their pension vouchers.

H. R. 17288, Senate Amendment, Mr. Overman.—Add to Army Appropriation bill \$25,000 for the erection of a statue of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, hero of the Revolutionary War, on the battlefield of Guilford Court House, Guilford county, N.C.

H. R. 17288, Senate Amendment, Mr. Piles.—Authorizing the President to appoint as brigadier general and retire upon his own application any officer now on the active list of the Army who served at any time as an enlisted man or commissioned officer (except as a cadet) during the war of the rebellion and has been continuously in the military service since that date and who, by inequalities of promotion and through no fault of his own incident to bad conduct, has failed to obtain the rank of colonel.

H.R. 19355, Senate Amendment, Mr. Lodge.—Add to Fortification Bill: "To complete the sea wall at Fort Heath, Win-

throp, Mass., \$15,000." Also an amendment, appropriating \$15,000 for the construction of a public highway connecting Fort Heath and Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass.

H.R. 19355, Senate Amendment, Mr. Warren.—Insert in Fortification Bill: "Hereafter when officers of the Army travel in compliance with orders in connection with the procurement, maintenance, or installation of military material, or in connection with the construction of military works, their mileage shall be charged to the appropriations authorizing the purposes with which the travel is connected: Provided, That the amount so expended in any fiscal year shall not exceed \$30,000."

H.R. 19922, Mr. Thomas.—Appropriates \$25,000 for erection of a memorial to Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant in the city of Washington. L'Enfant was a French officer who came to America with Lafayette in 1777, and joined the American Army. He was promoted to a captaincy in the Engineers in 1779; was severely wounded in the attack on Savannah in the same year; was taken prisoner at Charleston in May, 1780; was exchanged the following November, and was commissioned brevet major, Mar. 2, 1783. He designed the badge of the Order of the Cincinnati. He was intrusted with the work of laying out the city of Washington, but was removed before all his plans were carried out. In 1812 he declined the professorship of engineering at West Point.

H.R. 19924, Mr. Hobson.—To prevent a combination of firms or individuals from conspiring to raise or raising prices of supplies furnished the U.S. Government, or combining to put up prices for structural work, and providing penalties therefor.

H.R. 19935, Mr. Foss.—To restore Robert Emmet Carney, asst. engr., U.S.N., retired, to the active list of the Navy for engineering duty only, to take rank next after Lieut. Comdr. Philip Williams, U.S.N., as an additional number. And, in the computation of his pay for length of service, to receive credit only for such service as he has actually performed under orders of the Secretary of the Navy.

H.R. 19960, Mr. Edwards, of Georgia.—Appropriates \$55,000 to extend the sea wall at least 200 feet and further if necessary to protect the government reservation at Fort Screven, on Tybee Island, Ga.

H.R. 19963, Mr. Foulkrod.—Authorizing the President to place on the retired list of the Army, with the pay and allowances to which they would be entitled had the law been in force at the time of their discharge, all enlisted men who had thirty years' service in the Army or Marine Corps, computed as under the present laws, and had been honorably discharged prior to the passage of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 14, 1885, authorizing the retirement of enlisted men after thirty years' service.

H.R. 19988, Mr. Hobson.—To authorize the appointment of A. C. Hidalgo a midshipman of the U.S. Naval Academy.

H.R. 20012, Mr. Bennett, of New York.—That the act entitled "An act to encourage the establishment of public marine schools," approved June 20, 1874, be further amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "That a sum equal to that annually appropriated by any state or municipality maintaining such a marine school is hereby annually appropriated for the purpose of aiding in the maintenance and support of such school or schools."

H.R. 20064, Mr. Carlin.—Appropriates \$100,000 for the acquisition of about 1,200 acres of land in the vicinity of Washington for a rifle range, for the use of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and National Guard.

H.R. 20068, Mr. Hull.—For the purchase of a tract of land adjacent to the rifle range at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

H.R. 20110, Mr. Calder.—Authorizing the President to appoint in advance of the next regular vacancy an assistant civil engineer to the Corps of Civil Engineers of the U.S. Navy, to take rank next after Asst. Civil Engr. Ralph Warfield, and to be carried as an additional number.

H. R. 20118, Mr. Cox.—To amend an act granting pensions, approved Feb. 6, 1907. That any person who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the U.S. during the late Civil War, or 60 days in the war with Mexico, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of 63 years shall receive a pension of \$12 per month; 64 years, \$13 per month; 65 years, \$14; 66 years, \$15; 67 years, \$16; 68 years, \$17; 69 years, \$18; 70 years, \$20; 71 years, \$22; 72 years, \$24; 73 years, \$26; 74 years, \$28; 75 years, \$30; pensioners who are 63 years or over, now receiving pension or whose claims are pending, may receive the benefit of this act. Sec. 2. That rank in the Service shall not be considered in application filed hereunder.

H. R. 20200, Mr. Brownlow.—For the relief of Gun. Carington A. Young, U.S.N., retired.

#### LESSONS OF THE PACIFIC VOYAGE.

Lieut. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler, U.S.N., aide to Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, in an article written for the New York Herald as to the experiences of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet in its voyage from Hampton Roads to Magdalena Bay, says in part:

"We have determined very accurately what the steaming radius of the fleet is at several speeds, and have satisfied ourselves as to what speed will enable the fleet to cover the longest distance on the coal supply carried in the bunkers. We have discovered several means of reducing the amount of coal consumed, and have aroused a great interest among officers and men in doing this."

It is thought best not to publish the detailed results in this matter, but it may be safely said that our latest ships, the Connecticut class, far exceed in economy of steaming and in radius of action anything that we possess of an earlier date. This is most satisfactory, as it shows that we have been steadily improving in design with each class.

"In the long passages and in the few maneuvers necessary for changes of course, changes of formation, etc., our officers have acquired much useful experience in the handling of ships. The advantage of keeping ships away from navy yards is another gain. The steady improvement in the condition of the machinery of the ships during the trip simply emphasizes again what we have always known, that ships should not go to the navy yard until they need repairs that are absolutely beyond the power of the men on board to complete. Under those circumstances a visit to a yard is, of course, a necessity, but such general overhauling always results in a lack of adjustment of machinery which can only be corrected by continuous cruising to develop it and constant care by the men who actually run the machinery to correct it. As stated, we all know this, but this trip has emphasized it."

"We have had great experience in the question of supplying stores of all kinds to the fleet in foreign waters. The store ships Glacier and Culgoa have done the work in a most satisfactory manner, but nevertheless we see several ways in which we could improve in the future in this particular. The detailed organization necessary to handling these ships and to transferring their stores to the ships that need them has been carefully worked out, and much useful experience has been gained in this particular, in itself no small question."

"The repair ship Panther has been a constant comfort to the fleet, with her shop carrying machine tools larger than any of the ships could possibly carry themselves. The principal things aboard her that have been of special value are the steam hammers and larger forges, the coppersmith's outfit, and the brass and iron foundries, all of which are things that the ships themselves cannot well carry."

"And as with the store ships, the routine of conducting business between these ships and the fleet has been reduced to a system, in itself no small gain. One thing

that has been pointed out in this particular department must create for the purpose certain rates of enlisted men that we do not now have, and must pay them wages more in proportion with what men in similar trades receive ashore. Pattern makers, moulders, foundrymen, coppersmiths skilled in large work, and men skilled in the use of steam hammers on heavy forgings, are not to be found in the fleet except in rare instances, nor can they be attracted without some special inducements being offered. Such men are not absolutely necessary aboard the vessels of the fleet, but with a repair ship they are essential."

"The long sea trips, where all the men are necessarily on board; where no boat crews or liberty men are away from the ships, have given us a magnificent opportunity to perfect ourselves in all ship drills, and especially in that drill with the guns which is an essential for preparation for target practice and therefore for battle. By day and by night these drills have been incessant, as they always are in our or any other properly conducted navy, and the ships to-day are showing the best results in consequence. Continual drills in handling guns, in supplying ammunition, in loading, in sighting, in fire control, and in fact in the thousand details that go to make up the successful use of a ship as a fighting machine, have put us far along toward that condition of readiness for action for which we all continually strive, and we hope that the target practice now commencing will prove that our efforts have not been in vain."

Lieutenant Commander Chandler has a good word to say on the merging of the old engineer corps into the line, and points to the fact that of seventeen officers in charge of the steam machinery only five had any special education in steam engineering under the old system or had been in the most remote degree associated with the old engineer corps. "Twelve of them," he says, "have had only such engineering education as the line officer of today possesses. In the torpedo flotilla there is but one officer who was associated with the old engineer corps, and that one is in command of the flotilla, performing the duties of a line officer in navigation and handling his vessels, while the senior engineer officer of each of those 7,500 horse-power torpedoboat destroyers is a product of the present system. A statement of the result of the cruise and of the condition of the machinery at the end of it has already been made; in fact, a comparison of the proposed itinerary with that which was actually carried out speaks for itself. What comment is then inevitable on the way the line officer of today carries on the engineering duty aboard our ships?"

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A new type of boat is being experimented with at the Charlestown, Mass., Navy Yard for use on torpedoboats and destroyers. The boats are an improved or modified type of the Swampscott dory, which have won fame in racing and for general all round use, and are designed by the same man who first brought out the Swampscott dory type, Robert H. Robertson, of Nahant, who has for some years past been the master boat builder at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Two sample boats have been made of two slightly different types. Both are 17-footers. One has already acted perfectly with 2,500 pounds distributed weight, and the experiments with the other have progressed up to the use of 1,900 pounds and are not completed. If the boats prove satisfactory after the tests now being made, the best of the two types will be established as the regulation Navy pattern for boats of the type, and the New England dory will soon replace the aristocratic whaleboat, gig type, on the torpedoboats and destroyers. The dories are very light and can be launched in the simple fashion of throwing them over the side, as the fishermen do, and also can be nested, as on fishing smacks, and thus save a lot of room.

The contract for the electric turret-turning gear of the U.S.S. Delaware, now under construction at Newport News, has been awarded to the Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co., of Milwaukee. This company designed and built the electric turret-turning gear installed in the port, after turret of the Indiana, the crew of which made a record for marksmanship of ten shots in two and a half minutes, all hits.

Congress could save the nation millions of dollars annually, the Marine Journal believes, in the matter of scout ships for the Navy. There is no need of the government laying another scout ship keel, says our marine contemporary, if Congress will but encourage the building of such ships for ocean mail carriers, to the extent of subsidizing them sufficiently to offset the difference in their cost and operation over that of cheaper-built and cheaper-manned foreign ships. The Ocean Mail Bill, if it passes the House, will doubtless soon develop quite a fleet of ships built under conditions that will warrant their being fit for service as scout ships when needed by the government. The New York, Paris, St. Louis, and St. Paul of the American Line made excellent scouts in the Spanish war in consequence of their high speed and large coal-carrying capacity.

James B. Connolly, who accompanied the United States Battleship Fleet from Hampton Roads to Magdalena Bay, on route to Boston, dined with President and Mrs. Roosevelt and gave the President a very complete account of the trip. He says the President was delighted with his report of the fleet's efficiency and of the ability of the officers and men.

Through an unusual action by the Interstate Commerce Commission, transcontinental railroads will be able to grant low rates from Chicago to California for the maneuvers by the Atlantic Battleship Fleet on the Pacific coast. Passenger officials of the interested roads received telegrams from the Commission giving them authority to announce low rates within a sixty day limit without the usual thirty days' notice. The rates that will be given are unusually low, \$72.50 for the round trip from Chicago to California points. The regular round trip rate is \$110.

Forty-seven battleships and nearly as many cruisers—all modern vessels, of which thirty-two in the battleship class will displace over 18,000 tons—will fly the German imperial flag by 1920, according to Colonel Gaedke in the Berlin Tageblatt.

The U.S. collier Alexander has been assigned to the Atlantic Fleet.

André Tardieu, foreign editor of the Paris Temps, discussing the American Battleship Fleet in that paper, says he asked the various European naval attachés he met during his recent visit to the United States their opinions of the cruise to the Pacific. They considered that although the cruise was facilitated by slow speed it did great honor to the United States. They declared the fleet was one of the best in the world, both as regards material and personnel. They praised the excellent technical and moral training given at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and they did not believe in the least that crews



were ever likely to be inadequate in numbers or quality, as the United States would always be able to find as many seamen as it wants among its large population.

A box said to contain range-finding instruments, etc., valued at \$10,000, under shipment to San Francisco, Cal., dropped into the bay at Pensacola, Fla., March 27, while being lifted from a barge to the wharf of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

The new battleship New Hampshire has arrived at the Brooklyn, N.Y., navy yard from League Island, Pa. She will stay at the Brooklyn yard for a couple of months, while she is being completed, and the remainder of her crew shipped.

Arrangements for the firing of a 12-inch shell and a torpedo at the Florida have now advanced so far that the test may be ordered almost any day. The Florida has been practically prepared for the tests at the Norfolk Navy Yard. They will be somewhat similar to the tests made against the British sea-going monitor Glatton in the early seventies.

The Chicago left Santa Lucia April 1 for Hampton Roads. The Tennessee, Washington and California left San Francisco April 1 for Port Angeles.

The Goldsborough has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry and Rear Admiral Leutze, commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, conferred on April 2 relative to matters at the yard. The recent furloughing of 230 employees is being considered.

The U.S.S. Prairie, which went aground in the Delaware River off the League Island Navy Yard March 28, was floated at high tide March 31 with the assistance of several tugs. A large quantity of coal was taken out of the vessel's bunkers before she could be floated. The Prairie was not damaged.

Secretary Metcalf has made his arrangements to leave Washington for San Francisco on April 27 so as to arrive at San Francisco in time to greet the Battleship Fleet when it enters the Golden Gate on May 4. He will take part in the grand naval parade and the festivities during the stay of the fleet at San Francisco.

The armored cruiser Montana on April 1 made the first of twelve runs on the Rockland (Me.) mile course, which were to comprise her official screw standardization trial. A northwest gale was in progress and the wind, shifting suddenly to the southward, kicked up a heavy sea. This handicapped the vessel, but the trial was continued. Under the adverse conditions the Montana won by a small margin over contract requirements. Her fastest mile, which was made with the tide in her favor, was at the rate of 22.86 knots, but the average of her five miles at top speed was 22.035. Her contract speed is 22 knots.

The new battleship Idaho was placed in commission at League Island Navy Yard, Pa., April 1, with Capt. S. W. B. Diehl in command. Nearly half of the crew assigned for duty on the vessel were absent because of an epidemic of mumps at the navy yard. The vessel will sail soon for a shakedown trip to the West Indies.

It is estimated that \$30,000 is needed for the repair of the U.S. fish commission steamer Albatross, and this amount was asked for so long ago as December, 1906. A telegram has been received from the commanding officer of the Albatross, dated Manila, March 10, in which he asks for an appropriation this session of \$18,000 for the deck and engines. From this telegram it is assumed that repairs have become immediately urgent, and it will be necessary to undertake them at an early date and prior to the return of the vessel to the United States. On account of the length of time required for letters to reach Washington from Manila it was decided advisable to act on the telegram at once in order that the matter might be brought before Congress without delay.

A "Fourth Torpedo Flotilla" has been organized, composed of the Preble, Perry, Davis, Farragut and Fox. The flotilla is attached to the Pacific Fleet.

A report received at the Navy Department from the commander of the torpedoboot Blakely, which was injured by a wild torpedo, states that the injuries are very slight and that the Blakely will be repaired in a few days at the Pensacola yard.

A contract has been awarded to a silk mill of Paterson, N.J., for supplying 60,000 black silk mufflers for the sailors of the Navy. The cost of these mufflers will be about \$50,000. It will take about four months for the firm to manufacture the mufflers. The mufflers will be about one yard square and of the finest black silk obtainable. The government inspectors are very particular about the quality of the goods.

From all accounts the U.S. collier Abarenda, with a complement of merchant officers and crew, was a perfect "Hell ship," and frightful tales of the brutality of officers to the crew are told. The Federal grand jury at San Juan, P.R., on March 30 returned an indictment against George Worley, the master of the Abarenda, charging him with inhuman treatment of his men at sea in violation of the Federal statutes. A warrant for Worley's arrest has been issued, but he has left the vessel and at last accounts could not be found. His home is in Bremerton, Washington. The indictment is the result of the grand jury's investigation of the murder of Walter Weichert, chief officer of the collier, who was killed at San Juan by Carpenter Alexander Dickson on Feb. 20 last. Dickson was acquitted of the murder of Weichert. A jury composed of Americans and Puerto Ricans brought in a verdict of self-defense. Members of the crew of the Abarenda testified at the trial that Weichert had treated the prisoner in a brutal manner. On the occasion in question, after some words had been passed between the men, Dickson swung at Weichert with an axe and completely severed his head.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.

Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

### VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief. The mail address of the battleship fleet, and of the Yankton, Culgoa, Glacier and Panther and other vessels stationed at points in the Pacific should be addressed "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. Mail must be prepaid with domestic postage, and must bear the name of the ship for which it is intended.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, commanding.

#### First Squadron.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. Arrived April 2 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California, from San Diego, Cal.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard Wainwright. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William P. Potter. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Henry McCrea. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

#### Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Commander.

#### Third Division.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. John Hubbard. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Charles W. Bartlett. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

#### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.

ALABAMA (flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry), 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Henry Morrell. Placed in commission April 1 at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Has been assigned to the Atlantic Fleet.

#### Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to Pacific Station, via San Francisco.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. Arrived March 28 at Acapulco, Mexico.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. Arrived March 28 at Acapulco, Mexico.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. Arrived March 28 at Acapulco, Mexico.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Ernest Friederick. Arrived March 28 at Acapulco, Mexico.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. Arrived March 28 at Acapulco, Mexico.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. Arrived March 28 at Acapulco, Mexico.

ARETHUSA (supplyship). Comdr. Albert W. Grant. Arrived March 31 at Acapulco, Mexico.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. George W. Worley, master. At the navy yard, New York.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Edward W. Henricks, master. Sailed March 31 from Honolulu for San Francisco, Cal.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. George McDonald, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Bradford, R.I.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

FOXTON (tender). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

GLACIER (supplyship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

NAVAJO (tender). Lieut. Ernest F. Eckhardt. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Bradford, R.I.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Charles F. Stokes. Arrived March 27 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. Arrived March 31 at San Diego, Cal.

#### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for war vessels stationed at points in the Pacific addressed to the person, with the name of the ship and "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal."

#### First Squadron.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Chauncey Thomas. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sebree.) Capt. Thomas B. Howard. Sailed April 1 from San Francisco, Cal., for Port Angeles, Wash.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman. Sailed April 1 from San Francisco, Cal., for Port Angeles, Wash.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles E. Fox. Arrived March 26 at San Pedro, Cal.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. Sailed April 1 from San Francisco, Cal., for Port Angeles, Wash.

#### Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At San Francisco, Cal.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gove. Arrived March 29 at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Ordered placed in reserve.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. Comdr. Albert Gieves ordered to command. Arrived March 27 at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Ordered placed in reserve.

#### Fourth Division.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Glennon. Arrived March 30 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, commander.

#### First Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy C. Smith. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Walter McLean. At Shanghai, China.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William B. Caperton. Arrived March 31 at Hong Kong, China.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Ben. W. Hodges. Arrived April 1 at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, Commander.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hemphill.) Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the naval station, Cavite.

CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Sears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. At Manila, P.I.

SAMAR, 2 guns. Ensign Reed M. Fawell. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. James H. Comfort. Cruising on the Yang-tse river.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William R. Rush. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### Vessels in Reserve.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. David W. Todd. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

#### Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK. Bsn. Thomas F. Greene. Olongapo, P.I.

#### First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, Flotilla Commander.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

BAINEBRIDGE (destroyer). Out of commission at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Ordered placed in commission. Ensign Joseph V. Ogan ordered to command.

BARRY (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Ordered placed out of commission.

DALE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Ensign George V. Stewart. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

#### Fourth Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Chester L. Hand. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombagh. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.

BUFFALO, C.G., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Pond. Arrived March 27 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed April 1 from Santa Lucia, West Indies, for Hampton Roads, Va. Due to arrive April 7. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Templem M. Potts. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. Arrived March 31, at the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUROQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Maxwell. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GOLDSBOROUGH, T.B. Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent to command. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Samuel W. B. Diehl. Placed in commission April 1 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Is in reserve.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. Arrived March 25 at Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. Arrived March 31 at New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry McI. P. Huse. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. Sailed March 27 from the navy yard, New York, for the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow in command. Arrived March 31 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 11 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. Arrived April 2 at the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Bsn. Harold Olsen. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. At the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Address there.

PRAIRIE, C.C., 13 guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. Sailed April 1 from the navy yard, League Island, Pa., for the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail to the navy yard, New York.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart to command. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

SYLPH, C.G. Lieut. Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. At Orocabo, West Indies. Has been ordered to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Bsn. August Wohltman. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Horace W. Harrison. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

#### Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

PORTER, T.B. Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. At St. Joseph Bay, Fla.

TINGEY, T.B. Lieut. James O. Richardson. At St. Josephs Bay, Fla.

DELONG, T.B. Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. At St. Josephs Bay, Fla.

THORNTON, T.B. Lieut. Charles A. Blakely. At St. Josephs Bay, Fla.



BLAKELY, T.B. Lieut. Thomas L. Ozburn. At St. Josephs Bay, Fla.  
SCORPION, C.G., 6 guns. (Parent boat for flotilla). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Fahs. At St. Josephs Bay, Fla.

#### FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Guy W. Castle, Commander.  
Send mail to the navy yard, New York.  
PORPOISE. Ensign George O. Pogram. At the navy yard, New York.  
SHARK. Lieut. Guy W. Castle. At the navy yard, New York.  
PLUNGER. Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, New York.  
NINA (tender). Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, New York.

#### SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.  
Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
HIST (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md.  
VIPER. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md.  
CUTTLEFISH. Lieut. Edward J. Marquart. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md.  
TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

#### TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission under command of Lieut. Louis C. Richardson. At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedobats Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin, Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Shubrick, Stockton, O'Brien, Stringham, Winslow, Rodgers, Manly, Talbot, Craven, Dahlgren and Wilkes; destroyers Macdonough and Worden, and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin, and the cruiser Atlanta used at a barracks for the men of the flotilla.

#### FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. At Manila.  
FISH HAWK. Lieut. Joseph L. Hileman. At Norfolk, Va.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship). Address Boston, Mass.  
NEWPORT, G. (New York Nautical Schoolship). Foot of East 24th street, New York city.  
ST. MARY'S (auxiliary to the Newport). At New York city.  
[We omit the receiving and station ships this week.]

#### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 27, 1908.  
Promotions in the Navy.

Asst. Surg. Robert E. Stoops to be a passed assistant surgeon from Dec. 26, 1906.  
Asst. Surg. George L. Wickes to be a passed assistant surgeon from April 12, 1907.  
Charles F. Sterne, of the District of Columbia, and William Chambers, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant surgeons from March 19, 1908.  
Professor of Mathematics Omenzo G. Dodge to be a professor of mathematics, with the rank of captain, from Feb. 21, 1908.  
Professor of Mathematics William S. Eichelberger to be a professor of mathematics, with the rank of commander, from Feb. 21, 1908.  
Carp. John A. Lord to be a chief carpenter from Feb. 5, 1908.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate, March 30, 1908.

#### Promotions in the Navy.

To be lieutenants, junior grade, from Feb. 3, 1908, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade: Charles C. Moses, Lindsay H. Lacy, Macgillivray Milne, Wilbur R. Van Auken, Austin S. Kibbee, Martin K. Metcalf, and Thomas H. Taylor.  
To be lieutenants from Feb. 3, 1908, to fill vacancies: Lindsay H. Lacy, Macgillivray Milne, Wilbur R. Van Auken, Martin K. Metcalf and Thomas H. Taylor.  
Asst. Surg. Francis M. Shook to be a passed assistant surgeon from March 15, 1908, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.  
To be assistant naval constructors from March 24, 1907, to fill vacancies: Robert B. Hilliard, Edwin O. Fitch, Jr., Lee S. Border, John C. Sweeney, Jr., James O. Gawn and Alva B. Court.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 1, 1908.

#### Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Arthur G. Kavanagh to be a lieutenant commander from Nov. 8, 1907.  
Lieut. Charles S. Bookwalter to be a lieutenant commander from Dec. 6, 1907.  
Bsn. Edward J. Damon to be a chief boatswain from March 11, 1908, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade.  
Second Lieut. Joseph A. Rossell to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Feb. 14, 1908.

#### S.O. 70, MARCH 14, 1908, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Officers and enlisted men of the Navy who have received medals commemorative of naval engagements in the West Indies during the war with Spain, and who may be entitled to receive recognition in more than one instance, are hereby directed to return medals to the Bureau of Navigation, with request for an additional bar for each engagement other than the one for which the medal was given.  
Officers and enlisted men who have received medals with additional bars shall return them to have such bars made according to standard.

V. H. METCALF, Secretary.

#### DEATHS IN THE NAVY.

Patrick Baldwin, chief gunner's mate, died March 23, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, New York.  
James Manson Battle, hospital apprentice, died March 19, 1908, while a patient in the U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.  
Hector Louis Estabrooks, coal passer, died March 25, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, New York.  
Vicente Perez Gonzalez, ship's cook, 1st class, died March 24, 1908, while attached to the naval training station, Newport, R.I.  
Thomas Gregory, paymaster's clerk, died March 24, 1908, while attached to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
Napoleon Martin, ordinary seaman, died March 15, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Maryland.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 27.—Capt. J. F. Parker, retired, to duty as commandant, naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, and additional duty commanding the Annapolis, sailing from Vancouver, B.C., on or about April 24, 1908, for Suva, Fiji Islands.  
Comdr. B. T. Walling detached duty as general inspector of equipment on the Atlantic Coast, headquarters, Washington, D.C., etc., April 1, 1908; to the works of Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass., and continue duties in connection with the Birmingham.  
Lieut. H. G. Sparrow detached duty marine superintendent, Bureau of Navigation, Manila, P.I., etc.; to the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.  
Ensign M. Milne detached duty; to the New Hampshire.  
Ensign N. H. Goss detached duty; to the Perry.  
Asst. Surg. F. X. Koltes detached duty U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., April 20, 1908.  
Pay Dir. L. G. Boggs to be placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy on April 5, 1908, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1444 of the R.S.  
Paymr. W. R. Bowne to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., duty pay officer of that yard in charge of accounts of yard

craft, auxiliaries, the Southern and U.S. naval prison, April 1, 1908.

P.A. Paymr. A. Hovey-King detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc., April 1, 1908; to the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, for duty as general storekeeper, purchasing pay officer, and pay officer of that station, and also of vessels stationed at that place, sailing from New York, N.Y., on or about April 18, 1908.  
Asst. Paymr. L. G. Haughey detached duty naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, etc., May 1, 1908; to home, settle accounts and wait orders.

War. Mach. G. Crofton detached duty connection the Montana, Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va., etc., and granted sick leave two months.  
Pharm. R. F. S. Puck to the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

W. H. Dunlap appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty on the Idaho.  
Paymr. Ck. G. G. Lansing appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, revoked.

Paymr. Ck. A. R. Hunter appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty connection vessels naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, revoked.

Paymr. Ck. E. H. Porter appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty clerk to the general storekeeper, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, revoked.

Paymr. Ck. W. Craig appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., revoked.

MARCH 28.—Comdr. L. S. Van Duzer detached duty as inspector in charge of the Fifteenth Lighthouse District, St. Louis, Mo., etc., March 31, 1908; to the Connecticut as executive officer, April 8, 1908.

Surg. P. Leach when discharged treatment Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to home and wait orders.  
Asst. Surg. M. C. Baker detached duty Midway Islands, etc.; to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

War. Mach. L. T. Cooper detached duty works of William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Co., Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to duty in connection fitting out the Montana and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

War. Mach. H. E. Kershaw, retired, placed on the retired list March 27, 1908, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1453 of the R.S.

MARCH 30.—Capt. W. C. Eaton additional temporary duty as inspector of engineering material for the Connecticut District, headquarters Hartford, Conn.

Comdr. F. C. Bowers detached duty as inspector of engineering material for the Connecticut District, headquarters Hartford, Conn., etc., April 20, 1908; to duty as head of the department of steam engineering, naval station, Cavite, P.I., sailing from San Francisco, Cal., on or about May 5, 1908.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Brady detached duty on Pennsylvania; to the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Rowen detached duty naval station, Cavite, P.I., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. U. S. Macy detached duty on St. Louis; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. G. S. Lincoln detached duty on California; to Pennsylvania as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. E. B. Fenner detached duty on Milwaukee; to the Wisconsin.

Lieuts. J. Rodgers, C. E. Brillhart, C. Belknap, jr., D. T. Ghent, F. H. Poter, J. D. Willson, R. S. Holmes and M. S. Davis commissioned lieutenants in the Navy from Feb. 3, 1908.

Ensign C. A. Lohr detached command of Osceola; to temporary duty on Mayflower.

Ensign F. D. McMillan detached duty on Colorado; to the Wisconsin.

Ensign R. B. Coffey detached duty on Pennsylvania; to the Wisconsin.

Ensign R. B. Strassburger detached duty on Mayflower; granted leave two weeks.

Midshipmen F. R. King and W. F. Lafrenz detached duty on Milwaukee; to the Pennsylvania.

Midshipman R. B. Horner detached duty on Milwaukee; to the Colorado.

Midshipman R. A. Theobald, F. W. Lagerquist and G. H. Laird detached duty on St. Louis; to the Wisconsin.

Chief Bsn. P. E. Radcliffe detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to the Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Bsn. H. T. Johnson detached duty on Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., etc.; to the Wisconsin.

Chief Carp. W. O'Neill commissioned a chief carpenter in the Navy from Feb. 5, 1908.

War. Mach. F. C. Lutz detached duty on St. Louis; to the Wisconsin.

MARCH 31.—Comdr. A. Gleaves detached duty as inspector of ordnance in charge of the naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I., etc., April 10, 1908; to command the St. Louis.

Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Brand detached duty Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., and when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital granted sick leave three months.

Lieut. R. Williams when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., to the U.S. Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

Lieut. C. S. Bookwalter detached duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. D. T. Ghent detached duty on Milwaukee; to duty connection fitting out the Goldsborough and duty in command of that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. C. F. Brillhart detached duty on the Maryland; to duty connection fitting out the Rowan and duty in command of that vessel when commissioned.

Midshipman R. E. Cassidy detached duty on St. Louis; to duty connection fitting out the Rowan and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Midshipmen F. D. Pryor and J. B. Earle detached duty on Milwaukee; to the Wisconsin.

P.A. Paymr. B. P. DuBois detached duty Philadelphia Textile School, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to Albany, N.Y., special temporary duty; to Cohoes, N.Y., if necessary; thence to New York, N.Y.

F. M. Varrell appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty naval station, Charleston, S.C.

APRIL 2.—Act. Asst. Surg. J. C. Clayton, resignation accepted; to take effect March 31.

Guns. T. C. Wester and B. P. Donnelly from duty Cramp's Yards, Philadelphia; to the Idaho when commissioned.

War. Mach. H. E. Kershaw, retired, when discharged treatment at the naval hospital, Mare Island; to home.

#### MARINE CORPS LIST.

The following list of sergeants major, quartermaster sergeants, and gunnery sergeants is compiled from the records of the adjutant and inspector's office, March 29, 1908, in the order of their seniority:

#### Sergeants Major.

- Hayes, Thomas F.
- Schudnagies, Jacob.
- Stephens, Daniel E.
- Fentress, William W.
- Limerick, William J.
- Riordan, John.
- Tesch, Hermann R.
- Maxwell, Robert W.
- Carter, George.
- Sparwald, George.
- Shields, Thomas.
- Gunn, Wilbur G.
- Mills, William.
- Waller, Carr.
- Edward, John G.
- O'Connell, John.
- Thomas, William P.
- Hobbs, Charles B.
- Cobb, Howell.
- Gerson, Louis.
- Quick, John H.
- Rowland, Edward.
- DeBeuckelaere, Ivo C.
- Carlos, Patrick J.
- Grealy, Patrick J.
- Feland, William S.
- Springer, William E.
- Griessel, August.
- Bourret, Napoleon L.
- Doody, Daniel.
- Sander, John G.
- Ubel, Charles.
- Kesmodel, George.
- Ford, David L.
- Reich, James E.
- Stoll, Frederick O.
- Harris, Ellis M.
- Shurtleff, Harry V.

#### Quartermaster Sergeants.

- McLeod, William P.
- Collins, John B.
- McCollam, William S.
- Marshall, Charles.
- Mahoney, John J.
- O'Brien, Thomas.
- Duffy, John F.
- Ryan, Michael E.
- McCaffery, John.
- Creamer, Frank D.
- Forrester, Bruno A.
- Larkin, Edward F.
- Marston, Harmon W.
- Meginness, Charles D.
- Weisenberg, Michael.
- Ketcham, John McP.
- Ledoux, Onesime.
- Bankert, Silas M.
- Stewart, Peter.
- Bensler, Robert E.
- Brong, Eugene E.
- Maloney, Michael.
- Jackson, James.
- Hingle, John W.
- Becker, Frank Z.
- Hart, James J.
- Johnston, Norman.
- Reed, George E.
- Huston, William D.
- Laitin, James W.
- Jacobs, Charles E.
- Kitchen, Walter W.
- Dean, Fred J.
- Conley, Patrick.
- Baessell, Charles F.
- Snell, Charles L.
- McDonald, Allan J.
- Whalen, John P.
- Cummins, Frank.

- Honkle, Charles W.
- St. Clair, Charles C.
- Green, Walter J.
- Kneller, George.
- Kelly, Patrick H.
- Carney, John F.
- Litchfield, Silas O.
- Pope, Friedrich W. M.
- Haley, John J.
- Warner, Frank A.
- Halladay, Harry.
- Glenn, Robert T.
- Hill, Charles P.
- Morgan, John R.

- Morton, Ralph.
- Thalheimer, William F.
- Doyle, John F.
- Margeson, Clarence E.
- Hill, Henry W.
- Geary, Thomas W.
- Patchen, Fred G.
- Van Anden, Frederick I.
- Strong, John.
- Quarles, George F.
- Denison, William.
- Newton, James H.
- Parfet, Richard W.
- Wellemeier, Wilbur M.

\*Enlistment expired Feb. 25, 1908, at Peking, China.

#### Gunnery Sergeants.

- Holt, Edward H. W.
- Hayward, Lombard T.
- Bristow, Albert B.
- Gibson, Alexander R.
- Lawton, John.
- Heinrich, George.
- Howard, Richard C.
- Welch, John F.
- Meehan, Michael.
- Barnes, Charles.
- Pardee, Harry J.
- Stevens, Willard N.
- Keboe, William.
- Sullivan, Barney.
- Logan, John A.
- Cinyburg, Emil.
- Smith, Douglas.
- Montair, William.
- Barry, Lawrence A.
- Kennedy, Joseph.
- Grady, Adolph.
- Fox, John.
- Riordan, Daniel.
- Foley, Alexander J.
- Hulbert, Henry L.
- Naylor, James W.
- McCarthy, Timothy.
- Kook, George A.
- Krasier, Frank.
- Weidman, Jacob.
- Clark, Jethro K.
- McNamara, Michael.
- Slinguff, Robert F.
- Jones, Thomas.
- Costello, John.
- Bekers, Henry A.
- Eickman, Charles L.
- Clark, Charles E.
- Osborne, Lawrence.
- Rikeman, James W.

{Take precedence in rank as 1 and 2 to any gunnery sergeant appointed since June 1, 1899, as per B.G.C.'s orders Jan. 18, 1907, and Aug. 21, 1907.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 27.—First Lieut. C. McCauley authorized to delay one month in reporting home.

Capt. T. F. Lyons detached marine barracks, navy yard, League Island, Pa., to U.S. Naval Prison, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

MARCH 31.—Col. W. P. Biddle temporarily detached 1st Brigade Marines, Manila, P.I., proceed to Washington, D.C., report to the brigadier general, commandant.

Capt. A. J. Matthews orders of March 19, 1908, revoked. To marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; authorized to delay one week in reporting.

Capt. A. S. Williams detached command marine detachment U.S.S. Illinois, to marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Capt. William Hopkins detached marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to command marine detachment, U.S.S. Illinois.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MARCH 26.—2d Lieut. M. S. Hay granted twenty days' leave.

Chief Engr. C. F. Nash, 1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte, and Contr. J. Q. Walton are constituted a board to attend the underway trial of the Guide at Bayonne, N.J., March 30.

Chief Engr. A. C. Norman granted fifteen days' leave.

Second Asst. Engr. J. T. Carr granted thirty days' leave.

MARCH 27.—1st Lieut. G. C. Carmine granted ten days' leave.

Second Lieut. G. C. Alexander from McCulloch to Bear.

Second Lieut. J. H. Crozier detached from Bear to Manning.

First Lieut. W. W. Joyner from Manning, to Tuscarora, and granted thirty days' leave en route.

MARCH 28.—Chief Engr. J. H. Chalker preparatory orders to duty as fleet engineer of the Bering Sea Patrol Fleet.

Second Lieut. R. C. Weightman from McCulloch, to Bear.

Second Lieut. C. M. Gabbett from Bear, to McCulloch.

Chief Engr. E. G. Schwartz preparatory orders to Arcata.

Second Lieut. L. T. Chalker from Winona upon relief; to Rush.

Chief Engr. F. E. Owen from Manning, to Pamlico.

Chief Engr. R. E. Wright preparatory orders to McCulloch.

Second Lieut. John Boedeker detached from Rush; to McCulloch.

Second Lieut. P. W. Latrict from Thetis, to Rush.

Third Lieut. W. A. Benham from Seminole, to Winona.

First Lieut. B. H. Camden from McCulloch upon relief; to Seminole.

First Asst. Engr. C. G. Poreher preparatory orders to Manning.

Second Asst. Engr. W. M. Prall preparatory orders to Thetis.

Third Lieut. R. L. Jack detached from Onondaga; ordered to Forward.

Second Lieut. G. E. Wilcox from Forward upon relief; to Androscoggin.

First Asst. Engr. R. B. Adams from Thetis, to Rush.

Second Lieut. W. C. Ward from Rush upon relief; to Perry.

Chief Engr. H. F. Schoenborn preparatory orders to Perry.

APRIL 1.—Capt. O. C. Willey is retired from active service upon reaching the age of sixty-four years on April 7; detached from duty as assistant inspector of life saving stations, and ordered to his home.

The following sub-boards are ordered to convene on April 9 to conduct the examination of officers for promotion:

A board consisting of Capt. A. J. Henderson and Chief Engr. H. U. Butler, to convene at Seattle, Wash., for the examination of 2d Lieut. H. W. Pope, 1st Asst. Engr. O. A. Wheeler and 2d Asst. Engr. L. J. Ker.

A board consisting of Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs and E. P. Berthoff, to convene at San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of 1st Lieut. G. C. Carmine and 2d Lieut. H. D. Hinkley, J. H. Crozier and John Boedeker.

A board consisting of Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth and C. C. Pengar, to convene at New York, N.Y., for the examination of 1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte and P. S. Van Boskerck, jr.

2d Lieut. B. L. Brockway, 3d Lieut. T. A. Shanley and 3d Lieut. J. T. Drake.

A board consisting of Capt. D. P. Foley and Chief Engr. H. W. Spear, to convene at Baltimore, Md., for the examination of 1st Lieut. G. M. Daniels, 3d Lieut. P. F. Roach, 1st Asst. Engrs. C. G. Porcher and J. B. Turner and 2d Asst. Engrs. H. M. Hepburn and J. E. Sheedy.

A board consisting of Capt. K. W. Perry and 1st Lieut. P. H. Scott to convene at Boston, Mass., for the examination of 2d Lieut. T. M. Molloy and 3d Lieut. J. F. McGourty.

A board consisting of Capt. J. H. Quinn and Chief Engr. N. E. Cutchin, to convene at Wilmington, N.C., for the examination of 3d Lieut. J. J. Hutson.

A board consisting of Capt. F. G. Dodge and 2d Lieut. W. A. O'Malley, to convene at Key West, Fla., for the examination of 3d Lieut. R. L. Jack.

A board consisting of Capt. A. P. R. Hanks to conduct the examination of 1st Lieut. F. J. Haake, at Mobile, Ala.



## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 31, 1908.

In a game of baseball, which was remarkably well played for so early in the season, the midshipmen won from Gallaudet here Tuesday afternoon by a score of 11 to 3. The game was clinched by the Navy lads in the first inning, when five runs were scored on two clean hits, three bases on balls, a hit batsman and a muffed fly. They also scored two more in each of the next innings. Van Auker pitched for two innings and yielded the slab to Lanphier, who started off by giving three men bases on balls, but then settled down and struck out three men successively. Meade pitched in the seventh and eighth innings, and Anderson, a strongly built left-hander in the plebe class, finished up. Both did good work and gave promise of developing into good men. In fact, the general showing of the Navy team was very good, and there is promise of a fine nine. Thursday afternoon the Navy and St. John's played. The Navy team was as follows: Bacon, captain, 2b.; Battle, c.f.; Gillam, ss.; Stiles, 1b.; Dague, r.f.; Lange, l.f.; Wilson, 3b.; Hambeck, c.; Jones, c.; Van Auker, p.; Lanphier, p.; Meade, p.; Anderson, p.

Mrs. Alkire, wife of Asst. Paymr. H. H. Alkire, U.S.N., is entertaining a house party at her residence, No. 7 Sampson Row, Naval Academy. Those visiting here are Miss Perkins, of Lynne, Conn.; Mrs. Archibald D. Turnbull, of Washington, and Miss McCuberson, of Greenwich, Conn.

The Navy Department has accepted the resignation of Midshipman G. E. Morey, of the third class, whose home is in Fullerton, N.D. Midshipman Morey resigned because he had received more demerits than allowed. Sick leave of three months has been granted to Midshipman Welmar Miller, of Louisville, Ky., a member of the fourth class.

The first hop since "Lent" began was given by the midshipmen on Saturday night. It was a very large affair, unusually so for Lent. Midshipman A. K. Schaefer, of the first class, received with Mrs. Bartlett, wife of Comdr. F. W. Bartlett, U.S.N. A great number of out-of-town ladies were noted, among them nearly a whole seminary from near Washington, chaperoned by the preceptress, and there were girls from New York and Philadelphia, Baltimore and other nearby places. There will not be another hop until April 25—the Easter hop.

Midshipman Benjamin R. Lombard, of the first class, has returned from Washington, where he was a patient at the Government Hospital. He is much improved and he expects to resume his studies in a few days. Sick leave for three months has been granted to Midshipman Charles E. Collahan, whose home is in this city.

The midshipmen's lacrosse team at the Naval Academy is practicing hard for next Saturday's game with Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, shaping the team to get new line. The Hopkins coaches are fairly well satisfied with Saturday's game, but feel that the team must be substantially strengthened before meeting the Naval Academy here next Saturday.

The midshipmen won a beautifully contested baseball game with Cornell here Saturday afternoon by a score of 4 to 3. The visitors made a desperate effort to win by substituting batsmen in the last inning, but were not able to get the needed run across the plate. The game was a beautiful fielding contest, the only error being an excusable one by Bacon in the fifth inning. Gillam, the Navy shortstop, accepted nine chances without an error.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 31, 1908.

The cadets are jubilant over the victory of the fencing team in the fifteenth annual intercollegiate fencing tournament, which was held in New York city on Friday and Saturday evenings, March 27 and 28, in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club. The competing teams represented the Army, Navy, Cornell, Columbia, Yale, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Yale and the Massachusetts Institute teams failed to qualify in the preliminary bouts on Friday evening. The Army led with eleven bouts, the Navy and Columbia tied for second place with nine bouts each, and Cornell came in fourth. On Saturday evening, before an enthusiastic audience, the contest was concluded. Cornell and Columbia gave way before the superior work of the Army and Navy teams, tying for third place with fifteen points each, and West Point and Annapolis were left to fight it out. Last year the Navy had come out one point ahead of the Army. This year the point was secured by the Army. With the score tied at twenty-one points, Solberg, of West Point, and Burdick, captain of the Navy team, met for the last bout of the evening. The vote of the judges was tied at its conclusion. Dr. Graeme Hammond, the referee, ordered an extra bout of one minute, which was won by Solberg, while the Army supporters went wild with enthusiasm. Points by teams: Army, 22; Navy, 21; Cornell, 15; Columbia, 15; Yale, 7; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1.

Below will be found the result of the teams and summaries: West Point, R. Sears, '09, O. N. Solberg, '10, R. Crockett, '10; Annapolis, H. E. Burdick, E. R. S. Brandt, H. C. Krauss; Cornell, W. E. Harries, W. Howard, H. W. Carey; Columbia, C. R. Amend, F. J. Byrne, C. B. Miller. Semi-final round: Sears (Army) defeated Howard (Cornell); Solberg (Army) defeated Carey (Cornell); Burdick (Annapolis) defeated Howard (Cornell); Crockett (Army) defeated Harries (Cornell); Harries (Cornell) defeated Crockett (Army); Amend (Columbia) defeated Burdick (Annapolis); Byrne (Columbia) defeated Crockett (Army); Sears (Army) defeated Byrne (Columbia); Sears (Army) defeated Krauss (Annapolis); Solberg (Army) defeated Miller (Columbia); Crockett (Army) defeated Burdick (Annapolis); Burdick (Annapolis) defeated Miller (Columbia); Burdick (Navy) defeated Crockett (Army); Brandt (Navy) defeated Amend (Columbia); Brandt (Navy) defeated Miller (Columbia); Krauss (Annapolis) defeated Byrne (Columbia); Krauss (Annapolis) defeated Solberg (West Point); Harries (Cornell) defeated Miller (Columbia); Amend (Columbia) defeated Carey (Cornell); Byrne (Columbia) defeated Carey (Cornell); Miller (Columbia) defeated Howard (Cornell).

The following is the result of the final round, which excited great interest: Solberg (Army) defeated Carey (Cornell); Crockett (Army) defeated Howard (Cornell); Brandt (Navy) defeated Miller (Columbia); Krauss (Navy) defeated Byrne (Columbia); Amend (Columbia) defeated Crockett (Army); Sears (Army) defeated Miller (Cornell); Krauss (Navy) defeated Harries (Cornell); Burdick (Navy) defeated Carey (Cornell); Howard (Cornell) defeated Amend (Columbia); Harries (Cornell) defeated Byrne (Columbia); Sears (Army) defeated Brandt (Navy); Solberg (Army) defeated Burdick (Navy).

The first dress parade of the season was held on Tuesday afternoon, March 24, on the Cavalry plain.

The entertainment and concert given by the band section of the Army Relief Society in Memorial Hall on Wednesday evening, March 25, was attended by a fair-sized audience. The financial result was very satisfactory and the program was much enjoyed.

The cadets enjoyed their annual mid-term holiday at the close of the past week. On Friday evening there was a cadet hop and on Saturday evening a concert in Cullum Hall. Lieut. William A. Dallam, 12th Cav., Mrs. Dallam and Miss McLean, Mrs. de Graffenried, Miss Henderson, Miss Hulen and Miss Gladys Peck were a few among guests from a distance attending the cadet hop. Another cadet dance will be given on Saturday evening of the present week, April 4, and on Saturday, April 25, will be held the Easter hop.

Mrs. Robinson, sr., has been a recent guest of Major and Mrs. Wirt Robinson. Mrs. Echols, of Huntsville, Ala., spent a few hours at the post last week as the guest of her son, Col. Charles P. Echols.

A musical program, to which Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Lewis and Miss Keim, sister of Mrs. Kuhn, contributed, was enjoyed by the

members of the Reading Club on Thursday afternoon, March 26, at the meeting of the club at Mrs. Lewis's.

The baseball schedule for 1908 is as follows, all the games at West Point, except the Navy game:

April: Wednesday, 8, N. Y. University; Saturday, 11, Union; Wednesday, 15, Lafayette; Saturday, 18, Manhattan; Wednesday, 22, Williams; Saturday, 25, Fordham; Wednesday, 29, Yale.

May: Saturday, 2, University of Virginia; Wednesday, 6, University of Pennsylvania; Saturday, 9, Lehigh; Wednesday, 13, Brown University; Saturday, 16, Columbia Freshmen-Dartmouth; Wednesday, 20, Wesleyan; Saturday, 23, Columbia; Wednesday, 27, Trinity; Saturday, 30, 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.

June: Wednesday, 3, Navy; Saturday, 6, Amherst. The baseball squad of the Academy consists of Cadets Ahern, Baade, Bradford, Beardslee, Byars, Beard, Christian, Conard, Coles, Devers, Estes, Everis, Emmons, Fuller, Finch, Ganser, Glibreath, Homer, Haverkamp, Hayes, Johnson, Kern, Kilner, Larned, L. Moore, McNeal, Mountford, McCoach, Meyer, Milling, Orrell, Philoon, Rumsey, Sherman, Surles, Solberg, Sage, Teague, H. L. Taylor and Wright.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 27, 1908.

The young ladies of the yard were the hostesses on Thursday evening at a delightful hop given at the apartment house now used by the Mare Island Club. The guests included all the navy yard people and those of the naval contingent in Vallejo, as well as the officers of all ships now lying here. Among the young ladies of the yard at present are Miss Eleanor Phelps, Miss Mattie Milton, Miss Nina Blow, Miss Dorothy Anderson, Miss Eleanor Anderson, Miss Persons, Miss Pauline Persons, Miss Clotilde Williams and one or two others. The next dance to be given at the yard will be that at which the officers of the West Virginia and Maryland will be the hosts.

On Thursday of the past week Mrs. Samuel L. Graham was the hostess at a pleasant little card party, a number of the ladies of the station being asked in for bridge. Following the game tea was served. Mrs. William T. Wallace was also a bridge hostess during the past week, entertaining in honor of her sister, Mrs. Cleland N. Offley, who recently arrived here from the East. Lieut. Commander Offley being assigned to the West Virginia as fleet officer. Mrs. Offley will remain at the yard as the guest of Paymr. and Mrs. Wallace indefinitely.

Col. C. M. Perkins, U.S.M.C., who is under treatment at the naval hospital, is reported to be improving satisfactorily, and will soon be able to return to Berkeley, where he and Mrs. Perkins make their home.

Mrs. Frank Anderson entertained a number of friends at a card party during the week in honor of Miss Collier, of San Francisco, who spent several days here as her house guest. Bridge was the feature of the evening, the guests including Lieut. and Mrs. Wallace Berthoff, Miss Eleanor Phelps, Miss Mattie Milton, Miss Dorothy Anderson, Miss Nina Blow, Asst. Paymr. Manning H. Philbrick, Asst. Paymr. W. D. Sharp, Dr. Henry Williams Biddle Turner, Lieut. William D. Puleston and one or two others. Mrs. Anderson also chaperoned a merry party of young people who enjoyed a picnic to the White Sulphur Springs, some five miles out of Vallejo, during one of the warm summer days of the past week. In addition to the girls of the yard a number of the young married women went, while the party was completed with many of the junior officers of the West Virginia and Maryland.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Luke McNamee, who recently returned from Guam, were the objects of much social attention during their stay in San Francisco. Mrs. McNamee is a daughter of Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, and upon leaving San Francisco they went to San Diego, where they were the guests of the latter until his flagship, the Charleston, came north, when they continued on to El Paso, Texas, there to spend some time as the guests of the Commander. McNamee's brother, before going to Washington to make their home.

Mrs. Holden A. Evans was the hostess at a pretty informal affair on Wednesday evening at which bridge was played at the three tables, the prize winners being Mrs. Richard M. Cutts, Jr., and Lieut. Woodell A. Pickering, U.S.M.C. The other guests included Major and Mrs. John T. Myers, U.S.M.C.; Paymr. John Irwin, Jr., of Mrs. Frank Anderson, Miss Dorothy Anderson, Lieut. William D. Puleston, Dr. Harry Turner, Lieut. Calhoun Ancrum and Captain Hopkins. Comdr. John M. Robinson, of the Independence, and Mrs. Robinson entertained at dinner aboard the receivingship Wednesday evening. Among those present were Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, Miss Eleanor Phelps, Miss Mattie Milton and several others. Mrs. John T. Myers also entertained at luncheon recently. Mrs. Nugent, of the Presidio, being the honored guest.

Rear Admiral Swinburne gave a luncheon aboard the Charleston, then in San Francisco bay, on Saturday last, complimentary to the officers of the transport Sherman. Among the guests were Capt. C. E. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Johnson, Mrs. A. M. Williams, Captain Beatty, Miss Alyse Hall and Miss Marion Hall. Capt. Campbell E. Babcock, U.S.A., quartermaster of the Sherman, is now stopping at the Stewart in San Francisco, as is also Brig. Gen. Charles G. Penny, U.S.A., retired. Mrs. J. R. Pourie, wife of Captain Pourie, U.S.A., was the hostess at a dinner in San Francisco Saturday evening in honor of her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Peter F. Dunne. Table decorations, flowers and place cards, were all in red, to designate the Artillery branch of the Army, to which Captain Pourie belongs.

## NEWPORT NOTES.

Newport, R.I., April 1, 1908.

A large and appreciative audience listened to a lecture by Capt. A. P. S. Hyde, U.S.A., from Fort Adams, on the physical features, fauna and flora of Porto Rico, at the Natural History Society's museum on March 30. The Brunswicks won three straight strings from the Fort Adams team in a record-breaking bowling match, which resulted in totals of 1,445 and 1,283. Mr. Burr McIntosh was at the training station last week taking pictures of the apprentice seamen at various drills, to be used in connection with an illustrated lecture.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick are visiting Mrs. Chadwick's sister, Mrs. Cox in New York. Mrs. Chadwick will attend the annual meeting of the Colonial Ladies of New York, of which she is a member, during her stay in the metropolis.

The Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department has announced that the torpedo factory at Newport is ready, and that the manufacture of different types of torpedoes, including the Whitehead, will soon be begun.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, mustered in two new members at their regular meeting March 27. The state encampment will be held in Newport during July, and the national encampment is scheduled for Boston in September.

Chief Yeoman James Gately, U.S.N., formerly an instructor in the yeoman class at the training station, has received an appointment as paymaster clerk in the Navy and will be assigned to duty with Paymr. David Potter, U.S.N. Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham entertained a few friends at bridge last Monday evening, at their home at the training station.

In a well played baseball game at the Civic League grounds last Saturday, the team from the training station lost to the Newporters, the score being 11 to 6.

Col. J. H. Willard, U.S.A., has returned from a visit to the Isthmus of Panama, where he was the guest of Colonel Goethals, the engineer in charge of the canal work. Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. H. Arnold are registered at the LaFarge Cottage. Capt. Willis C. Metcalf, U.S.A., received word last Monday of the death of his father in Cuba March 24. Mr. Metcalf had been an invalid for a long time. Comdr. and Mrs. Albert L. Keys, U.S.N., are the guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Albert

# Refreshing Healthful Pure Apolinaris

"The  
Queen of  
Table Waters"

Gleaves at the torpedo station. Commander Keys, who was naval aide to the President until recently, will soon command the new scout cruiser Salem.

A board composed of Comdr. Albert Gleaves as senior member, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, and Lieuts. W. S. Miller and J. V. Babcock, U.S.N., met March 30 at the Torpedo station to collaborate with Mr. Hudson Maxim, the noted inventor, whose patents on speeding apparatus for torpedoes have attracted considerable attention.

Capt. Willis C. Metcalf, U.S.A., constructing quartermaster for this district, is very busy with nearly thirty jobs under way, among which are many improvements at Fort Greble, Fort Adams and Fort Wetherill.

Mrs. Sandoz, wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sandoz, U.S.N., who is attached to the training station, has returned from Washington and joined her husband here. Capt. Cameron McK. Winslow, U.S.N., has rented Dr. Clement Cleveland's cottage on Catherine street for a year. Mrs. Morris, wife of Surg. Lewis Morris, U.S.N., of the torpedo station, announces that she will not be at home on Tuesdays until after Easter. Major William N. McKelvy, U.S.M.C., entertained an enthusiastic audience in Trinity Guild hall last Monday evening, with his interesting and instructive lecture on China.

Comdr. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., inspector of ordnance, in charge naval torpedo station, who has been ordered to the command of the cruiser St. Louis April 10, has been in charge at the torpedo station longer than any other officer, and during his very efficient administration many improvements have been made, prominent among which is the torpedo factory. Comdr. and Mrs. Gleaves have made many friends, both in military and civilian circles in Newport.

Lieut. Edward W. Wildrick, U.S.A., of Fort Greble, has entered his horse in the race for Army officers at Benning track, Washington, April 11.

The Chief Petty Officers' Club has been moved from Thames street to the Coggeshall building on Washington square.

## BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., March 31, 1908.

Miss Boyd was Mrs. Zollar's guest at a matinee performance of "The Chorus Lady" on Wednesday afternoon. Thursday evening of each week the officers and ladies of Fort Strong devote to bowling. Lieutenant Gearhart was the guest at luncheon of Lieutenant Clark Thursday at Fort Revere. Colonel Homer's family are in quarantine at Fort Warren for sixteen days. Their cook became ill with a slight case of varioloid and was immediately removed to the hospital on the Quarantine Island.

The officers and ladies of Fort Revere gave a dance on Saturday evening. The ordnance store-house was completely transformed into a most attractive ballroom, with flags and cozy corners, by the efforts of the bachelor officers. Six figures of a cotillon were danced, led by Miss Boyd and Captain Merriam. One of the attractions of the evening was the moon, which "rose" when the lights were put out. During one of the figures the men found their partners by the light of many tiny candles. The music was furnished by the 7th Coast Artillery band and refreshments were served after midnight. Those present were: Major Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Mathews, Miss Long, Mr. Henry Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, and Mr. Harry Mathews from Fort Andrews; Major and Mrs. Straub, Dr. and Mrs. Tenny, Lieutenants Gearhart and Gallup and Captain Yost from Fort Strong; Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle, and Lieutenant Kimberly from Fort Warren, and Lieutenants Morrow and Biscoe from Fort Banks.

Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, of Fort Andrews, have had Mrs. MacHarg, of New York, as their guest the past week. Lieutenant Clark had his brother, Mr. Clark, who is attending the Harvard Medical School, as his guest over the week-end. Miss Hersey, daughter of Colonel Hersey, of the Philippine Constabulary, was Miss Margaret Cree's guest over Sunday. Miss Mary F. Holmes, of Brookline, was Capt. and Mrs. Merriam's guest from Friday to Monday, and on Sunday evening they entertained Major and Mrs. Cree, Miss Cree, Miss Boyd, Miss Hersey, Miss Erskine, Lieutenants Clark and Wilson and Mr. Clark at supper in honor of their guest.

## FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., March 31, 1908.

Capt. W. M. Roberts, Med. Dept., transferred to this post as post surgeon, arrived the past week, accompanied by Mrs. Roberts. The Captain's last station was the Philippines, and he has been on leave for several months. He is bringing with him a couple of Kentucky thoroughbred horses, which he will put in training this summer for the officers' races at Washington this fall.

Existing orders in connection with the government train running between the post and Highland Beach, N.J., have always required that all passengers should have a permit before riding on the train; but the system had become so slack that scarcely anyone went to the trouble to obtain this authority. In consequence a new order has been promulgated requiring all persons, officers and families excepted, to have a properly approved pass before they can get on the train. Visitors to the post coming by way of Highland Beach should bear this in mind, and obtain permission from their friends in the post before attempting to ride on the "Sandy Hook Limited."

Mrs. Warren B. Smith, wife of the post gardener, was agreeably surprised by a party of friends calling in a body one night this week, the occasion being her twenty-second birthday. Those attending were married enlisted men and families, and civilian employees and families. Dancing was enjoyed and refreshments served.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Lieut. C. L. Williams, C.A.C., recently assigned to this post, accompanied by her little daughter, arrived in the post this week. Miss Mary Moore, daughter of Hon. Charles H. Moore, of Plattsburg, N.Y., is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. L. Williams.

The work of constructing batteries by the Engineer Department at this post looking toward the protection of the bay side of the Hook, is rapidly nearing completion.

The post electric lighting system has been given a complete



overhauling, under the supervision of Capt. Henry M. Merriam, O.A.O. To the work of new construction under negotiation at this post, mentioned in last week's items, should be added four double sets of non-commissioned staff officers' quarters.

The post laundry, owned and operated by the post exchange, has been anything but a financial success until recently, due to the fact that a large proportion of the laundry work of the post was performed by persons not connected with the laundry. An order has been promulgated forbidding this practice, and the post laundry is now in a flourishing condition. A new steam road roller is being added to the construction quartermaster's equipment, to be used on the new gravel roads throughout the reservation.

The splendid weather lately has brought all the automobiles out of winter quarters. There are three excellent machines in the post, owned by Capt. P. R. Ward and Lieuts. N. Pendleton Rogers and T. M. Spaulding, besides numerous motor-cycles.

Mrs. Headley, wife of Chaplain Headley, was called to Rowley, Mass., Monday on account of the death of her mother, Mrs. Rebecca Daniels. Dorrence Headley, son of Chaplain and Mrs. Headley, is here for Easter vacation from school at Wellesley, Mass.

A very pleasant social event last Saturday evening was an informal dance in the post hall, which practically all the officers and their wives attended. The music was furnished by the orchestra of the Artillery district band at Fort Hamilton. The Sunday evening sermons by Chaplain Headley are being largely attended lately. The sermons are illustrated by paintings of the life of Elijah.

A 2-inch gun of an obsolete pattern was this week mounted on pedestals at the north end of the parade ground as an ornament.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 30, 1908.

Miss Marjory Wood has returned to school in Topeka after spending a short time with her parents, Lieut. and Mrs. R. R. Wood.

Mrs. Eleanor Justine Baxter, mother of Mrs. T. H. Rees, died Monday, March 23, at the residence of Major Rees at Fort Leavenworth from heart trouble. Her death was very sudden. Mrs. Baxter was a daughter of the late Judge Justin Brockett, of Jefferson, Ohio, and the widow of George S. de Cheveruse Baxter, a Boston banker and financier. The funeral was held Tuesday afternoon from the residence of Major Rees. Burial was in the National Cemetery.

Sunday afternoon a very interesting game of baseball was played on the West End parade ground between the Artillery and Engineer teams, the former winning by a score of 5 to 4.

Major Daniel H. Boughton left Wednesday for Washington, D.C. The band concert given by the 13th Infantry band in Pope hall, Tuesday evening, was greatly enjoyed. Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough and Capt. William T. Patton left Friday evening for Fort Meade, S.D. Mrs. Joseph Pinquard and guest, Mrs. Taggart, of Omaha, Neb., are spending a few weeks at Excelsior Springs, Mo. The Fort Leavenworth Luncheon Club met Friday afternoon with Mrs. Charles F. Andrews, Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Cowan are entertaining Miss Blunt and Miss Johnson, of Dubuque, Ia. Capt. and Mrs. R. B. Walsh entertained with a charming dinner Thursday evening.

A very delightful reception was held this afternoon at the residence of General Hall, the occasion being the promotion of the General. All of the officers and ladies of the garrison were present and sincerely congratulated him. Lieutenant Chambers and Mr. Edward Otis have returned from an automobile trip to St. Joseph and Platte City, Mo. Capt. M. J. McDonough, Lieut. G. E. Humphrey and Lieut. H. A. Finch, with sixteen men of the Engineer Corps, returned Friday from Fort Riley. Capt. D. E. Aultman, 5th F.A., delivered a lecture before a large number of officers in Grant hall, Friday afternoon, in Spanish, his subject being "The History of Spain." Capt. E. A. Kreger will leave in a few days for Havana, Cuba. Lieut. W. W. West, Jr., 13th Cav., left Saturday for a month's trip through the West.

The silver trophy presented by the Schmelzer Arms Company of Kansas City to the winning organization at this post during the indoor meet, held here March 12, has been received at cavalry headquarters, that squadron having won the greatest number of points. The cup stands eight inches high and is handsomely engraved.

Mrs. Arthur S. Cowan was hostess Saturday afternoon at a most delightful tea, in compliment to her guests, Miss Blunt and Miss Johnson. The pretty quarters of the hostess were adorned with red and green, beautiful red tulips and ferns. Punch was served by Miss Clements, and Mrs. Cowan was assisted in the dining-room by Miss Dodds, Miss Hill, Miss Baird and Miss Ann Ryan, of the city. The guests were the young women and bachelor officers of the garrison.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Wiczorek announce the birth of a son on March 26. Lieut. W. L. Patterson left Sunday for a fortnight's absence in Baltimore, Md. Miss Merry Mason, of Platte City, Mo., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Williams for the hop Friday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. A. A. Hickox will leave this week for Columbus Barracks, Miss Lottie Fuller, who is attending the State University at Lawrence, Kas., is spending a few days with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller. She was accompanied here by Miss Poindexter and Miss Adams, of Kansas City, Mo., who will remain for a short while.

Capt. and Mrs. Peyton S. Clark entertained with a delightful hop supper on Friday evening. The guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth Williams, Miss McNeely, Miss Jones, of Kansas City; Miss Merry Mason, of Platte City; Miss Karst, of St. Louis, and Lieuts. E. H. Turbuton, O. S. Albright, J. E. Ware and J. S. Chambers. Capt. and Mrs. Clark entertained also Sunday afternoon with an informal tea for the young people of the garrison. Capt. Irving Carr, J. B. Allison, Duncan Major and Lieut. M. E. Locke entertained with a charming dinner on Friday evening in compliment to Miss Blunt and Miss Johnson. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Arthur S. Cowan, Miss Blunt, Miss Johnson, Miss Ridenbaugh, of Boise City, Idaho, and Miss Lucia Hunting, of the city. Lieut. Kenyon A. Joyce, 13th Cav., arrived Sunday from Fort Myer, Va.

#### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., March 30, 1908.

The bachelors of the garrison entertained the Post Card Club at the officers' mess last Wednesday evening. Both bridge and five hundred were played and the prizes, a cut-glass perfume bottle and a bridge set, were won by Mrs. W. F. Blauvelt and Lieutenant Churchill. A salad and light refreshments were served. Those playing were: Col. and Mrs. Gardner, Major and Mrs. Blauvelt, Miss Blauvelt, Major and Mrs. Beckurts, Capt. and Mrs. Gohn, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, Captain Van Dusen, Mrs. Hentig, Miss Plummer, Miss McCune, of Omaha, Miss Madeline Bonney, Mrs. George Brown, Mrs. Patton, Dr. McMillan, Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Sydney Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Michaelis, Lieut. and Mrs. White and Lieutenants Brown, McCune, Boswell, James, Smith, P. L. Hacker attended.

Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Hacker attended of Captain Hacker's brother at Hamburg, Iowa, last week. Lieutenant Short was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins at dinner last Monday night. Capt. C. R. Day, 5th Cav., who with Mrs. Day has been visiting the latter's parents in Omaha for the past month, leaves this week to join his regiment in Arizona. Mrs. Day will remain in Omaha for a while longer.

A tennis association has been formed by the officers and ladies of the garrison, with Lieutenant Michaelis as secretary and manager. An additional court has been laid out and the old ones are now being put in shape for the summer. The delightful weather of the past two weeks has made it possible for several enthusiasts to indulge in a few games, even this early.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sydney Smith were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Gohn at dinner Friday night. Mrs. H. F. Dalton and Miss Madeline Bonney were luncheon guests of Mrs. George Brown in Omaha last Tuesday, and attended the matinee performance

## BLACK, STARR & FROST

Diamonds, Pearls, Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Clocks and Bronzes.

Special Designs for Badges, Medals, Class Rings and Insignia for the Services.

Our Stationery Department will submit samples and estimates for Wedding Invitations, Visiting Cards, Correspondence Cards, and all kinds of Personal and Service Stationery.

438 FIFTH AVE., COR. 39th ST.

NEW YORK

of "A Knight for a Day" at the Boyd Theater afterward. Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins entertained informally at "Russian Bridge" Saturday evening with Lieutenants White and Boswell as guests. Reverend Father Mullins, S.J., was the guest of Major and Mrs. Blauvelt over Sunday. Major S. D. Freeman, 9th Cav., on his way to the Philippines, Lieutenant Mumma, 2d Cav., and Col. Edgar Robertson, retired, registered at department headquarters last week. Miss Galbraith, daughter of Major Galbraith, was the guest of Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Sunday.

The tea given by Mrs. W. C. Bennett last Thursday afternoon complimentary to Mrs. Gardner and Mrs. Patton, was one of the most delightful affairs of the season. Mrs. Bennett was assisted by Mrs. Crimmins, Mrs. White, Mrs. Blauvelt and Mrs. Beckurts, the two latter presiding at the coffee and tea tables, respectively. A lovely spread was served. Mrs. Crimmins and Mrs. White looking after the many guests. The occasion was made the more enjoyable by the playing of several selections on the piano by Mrs. Beckurts and Miss Blauvelt and the singing of Mrs. Dalton. The ladies present, in addition to the honor guests, were Mrs. Chrisman, Mrs. Michaelis, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Gohn, Mrs. Riley, Mrs. Hentig, Mrs. George Brown, Mrs. Sydney Smith, Miss Bonney, Mrs. Harvey and Miss Blauvelt. From Omaha were Mrs. Hines, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Slaughter, Mrs. Gilmore, Mrs. Gamble, Miss McCune and Miss Waring.

Capt. F. E. Buchan, J.A., was at the post Sunday afternoon making calls. Major D. E. McCarthy lunched with Capt. and Mrs. Gohn on Saturday. Lieutenant McCune and Miss McCune were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Sydney Smith last Wednesday night. Major and Mrs. Beckurts and all at this post, busily engaged in packing their household goods for shipment to Plattsburg Barracks, their new station. They expect to leave the coming week.

Lieutenants Boswell and Harvey were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins for dinner Sunday night. Capt. and Mrs. Chrisman were host and hostess at a dinner Sunday night, at which their guests were Col. and Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Patton, Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, Major and Mrs. Beckurts, and Capt. and Mrs. Gohn.

The Post Social Club held another largely attended hop last Saturday night in gymnasium hall, the last of the public dances to be given by this organization. Hereafter, the hops will be purely invitation affairs.

Major and Mrs. Beckurts had Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett as dinner guests Saturday night.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 30, 1908.

Lieut. John V. Spring, Jr., 7th Cav., and Mrs. Spring went to Lawrence, Kas., last week where they attended a fraternity hop at Kansas University. Lieut. W. C. F. Nicholson also attended the hop. Mrs. Clark, of Lawrence, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Spring, has returned to her home. Miss Neil, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. William J. Kendrick, for several months, has returned to her Georgia home. Col. and Mrs. Frederick K. Ward gave a bal poudré on Saturday evening of last week in honor of their guest, Mrs. Potter, of Los Angeles. The occasion will be a memorable one in the social annals of the post.

Capt. Dan T. Moore, 6th F.A., leaves next week to report at Washington, prior to leaving for Berlin, where he will be military attaché to the United States Embassy. Capt. and Mrs. Moore have been very popular in social circles in the garrison. Captain Moore started his military career as a second lieutenant of Connecticut Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish-American war. He entered the Regular Service as a second lieutenant of the 15th Infantry, being transferred shortly after to the Artillery. He is an honor graduate of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. Mrs. Moore is a relative of President Roosevelt.

Prairie fires have called out the garrison this week. A dangerous one in the vicinity of Three Mile Creek called for prompt and energetic work on the part of a detachment of artillerymen. Another one on the national target range which threatened several buildings necessitated hard work for the better part of one morning.

Duck shooting has been attracting many members of the garrison, both officers and enlisted men, and many good bags have been reported. Many go up country in the cars and float down the river in canoes, which they carry with them.

Col. M. C. Macomb, 6th F.A., for the last few days has been in Washington delivering lectures on the Russo-Japanese war before the Army War College. Colonel Macomb was an eye witness of all of the great battles with the exception of Port Arthur, having been detailed as an observer with the Russian troops during the war. Colonel Macomb took several thousand pictures, which are included in four finely bound volumes. These pictures begin with his trip from St. Petersburg and are a history of his tour. Many are used in his illustrated lectures.

The Eagle Lodge in Junction City is fast becoming a popular organization with the men of the garrison. Last week twenty-two of the garrison were initiated.

The boxing and wrestling matches in the post gymnasium on Friday evening had many spectators. In a four round curtain raiser between Coe, of Battery D, and Kinsman, of Troop C, 7th Cav., the former was given the decision on his last work in the last round. A four round bout between Corporal Hildebrand, of Battery A, 6th F.A., and Private Torrence, of Battery D, was a whirlwind go. Hildebrand outclassed his opponent and received the decision, but Torrence took his medicine in such a game manner that he won the favor of the lovers of the game. The best bout of the evening was a four round match between Privates Conwall and McDowell, of Troop M, 10th Cav., hammer and tongs from the very tap of the gong. Conwall was given the decision. What was to have been a six round mix-up between Private Matthews, of Battery D, 6th F.A., and Private Henning, of Troop I, 7th Cav., came to a sudden end. After two minutes of fighting Henning went to the floor for the count. The 7th Cavalry band furnished music between the bouts. Arrangements are being made for a bout between Matthews, of the Artillery, and Doyle, of the Cavalry. The latter won the championship of the islands in the 135-pound class, and is rated as one of the best in the Service at his weight.

Mrs. McBlain, the popular postmistress of this post, has received her reappointment, much to the satisfaction of the garrison. Mrs. McBlain is the widow of the late Captain McBlain, of the 9th Cavalry.

The early approach of spring has brought out the baseball fans. Two games are scheduled for to-morrow. The vicinity has experienced one of the mildest winters ever known. Snow has fallen but once. For the past two weeks, at noon, the mercury has been in the seventies and eighties, trees are leafing out, fruit trees are in blossom and the grass is growing green all over the reservation.

Lieut. Gordon Johnston, 3d Cav., a student officer attending the Mounted Service School, left on Thursday for Benning, where he will enter the races for Army officers. It was expected

ed that two other officers would enter, but the government would not stand for the expense.

Capt. Edward Anderson, 7th Cav., completed his course in the School for Bakers and Cooks, and has gone to Chicago to assume his new duties as purchasing commissary in that city. Chaplain Andrew J. Murphy, 7th Cav., has returned from leave spent at Philadelphia.

Measles have been rather prevalent in the post of late, and a number of officers' families have been placed in quarantine in consequence. A number of the men of the garrison have also been afflicted.

It had been arranged that the troops of the Fort Leavenworth garrison should come to this post for their annual target practice as complaint had been made that the Fort Leavenworth range was not safe. Preparations to this end had been made by the post quartermaster, Captain Waterman, 7th Cav. It has since developed that the merchants of the city of Leavenworth protested against the move and have arranged to rent land adjacent to the Fort Leavenworth range at a nominal sum. It is expected now that these troops will use their own range and not come to Fort Riley until the fall maneuvers begin in September. The troops from Fort Des Moines will use the range here in August.

The two regiments of the Kansas National Guard will come to Fort Riley for the maneuvers in September whether or not Congress appropriates \$1,000,000 for the encampment of state troops. Instructions have already been given out to this effect by the adjutant general of the Kansas National Guard. The date has been set for about Sept. 10. Last year the Kansas troops were here and engaged with the artillery in the attack on the Infantry redoubt.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 31, 1908.

Mrs. Moore, wife of Capt. Dan T. Moore, and her sisters, the Misses Butler, are staying at the Hotel Chamberlin. Before the hop on March 24, Col. and Mrs. Harrison entertained Mrs. Moore, Major and Mrs. Ridgway, the Misses Moore, Miss Ridgway and Lieutenants Clark, Rose and Peek at dinner. Wednesday Mrs. Henry J. Hatch gave a dinner party, her guests being Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne, Lieut. and Mrs. Totten and Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence C. Crawford.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Jacob M. Coward gave a large card party. The prizes, pretty lace neckties, were won by Mrs. Fielding L. Poindexter, Mrs. Jay P. Hopkins, Mrs. Henry J. Hatch, Miss Anne Gifford and Mrs. Thomas W. Winston.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank W. Coe left on Thursday to sail on Saturday from New York for a four months' trip to Europe. Lieutenant Fielding L. Poindexter, who has recently been retired, and Mrs. Poindexter left on Thursday night for Warrenton, Va. Mr. Ross Harrison, son of Colonel Harrison, is home on his spring vacation from Cornell. Miss Laura Lewis, daughter of Major I. N. Lewis, is spending her vacation from Vassar at home.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. Lawrence C. Crawford entertained two tables of bridge and one of five hundred, in honor of Mrs. James Totten. Those present were: Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Totten, Mrs. Abernethy, Mrs. Coward, Mrs. McKell, Mrs. Kilbourne, Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Brigham, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Coleman and Miss Margaret Walke. The prizes were, a brass tea caddy, awarded to Mrs. Totten, and two brass jardinières to Mrs. McKell and Miss Walke.

Friday evening the officers and ladies of the post gave a hop in the administration building as a farewell to Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne and Lieut. and Mrs. Totten, a most enjoyable affair. Before the hop Col. and Mrs. Harrison gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne, Lieut. and Mrs. Totten, Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford and Miss Walke.

Capt. William C. Davis, who has been away for several months on a special detail, returned this week for a few days to Fort Monroe. Lieut. Ernest Peek, C.E., left on Tuesday for Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. Mr. Harrison Chapman, of Portland, Me., is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Samuel G. Shurtle. Miss Leize Weaver, daughter of Col. E. M. Weaver, is visiting Miss Ruth Ridgway.

Saturday morning the bachelor officers of the post challenged the married officers to a game of baseball and beat them by a final score of 15 to 14. Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson pitched for the bachelors and Capt. J. O. Steger pitched for the other side. Lieut. Lucian Booth was umpire.

Sunday at noon Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne and Lieut. and Mrs. James Totten left for the Philippines with the 35th Company. Lieut. James K. Crain, who is attached to the company, left several days ago to visit his home in Texas, but will join the company in Kansas City.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 29, 1908.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Luke McNamee, U.S.N., arrived in El Paso this week from San Francisco and the Island of Guam, of which Commander McNamee has been governor for some time. They are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ainsa, the latter a sister of Commander McNamee.

A fine male quartet has been organized by Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, 19th Inf., from among the soldiers, some of whom have very good voices.

A very pleasant luncheon was given on St. Patrick's day by Mrs. Joseph F. Huston, wife of the commanding officer, complimentary to the ladies of the garrison. The house was beautifully decorated in green and white in honor of the day, and each guest was presented with an Irish hat, with a tiny pipe stuck in the band. During the repast the post band, out on the lawn, played all the well-known Irish airs, which added to the charm of the entertainment. The guests were: Mrs. Frank B. Jones, Mrs. Edward Lawton, Mrs. Thomas G. Hanson, Mrs. Frederick Lawton, Mrs. Samuel J. Smith, Mrs. G. A. Hadsell, Mrs. J. J. Miller and Mrs. R. B. Parker, of the 19th Infantry, Mrs. Arthur S. Brooks, of the 29th Infantry, and Mrs. Theodore Lawson, of the Medical Department.

A very enjoyable reception and dance were given at the post hall last week by the members of Camp Edward Baker, Army of the Philippines. The reception committee was composed of Col. and Mrs. Joseph F. Huston, Chaplain and Mrs. Samuel J. Smith, 19th Inf., and Comdr. Edward Lawton, of the Hamilton Fish Camp, and Comdr. A. A. Lorber, of Camp Edward Baker. The regimental band played its sweetest music, a bountiful and tempting repast was served, and every one present enjoyed the evening very much.

An officers' club has been organized with Colonel Huston as president, Lieut. Col. Frank B. Jones vice-president, and Lieut. R. C. Taylor secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Charles Russell Logan, son of the late Major Thomas H. Logan, U.S.A., was killed last week by unknown parties. Mr. Logan was a customs officer, and with Mr. Jones, another inspector, was watching for smugglers on the Rio Grande river. Both men were found dead the morning of March 20, with



## Bailey, Banks &amp; Biddle Co.

## Swagger Stick

Polished ebony, bamboo or rattan stick, bullet ferrule and either hexagonal or round sterling silver cap, to which any desired miniature ornament is applied—cross rifles, sabres, cannons, U. S. Coat of Arms; class crests and Arms of Military and Naval Academies, etc. \$5.50.

The high grade of insignia produced by the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., has secured its appointment as Official Jeweler of a majority of the Military and Naval Orders of the United States and of the principal patriotic and historic commemorative societies.

Insignia Catalogue, with prices of principal decorations and various novelties—mailed on request, without charge.

1218-20-22 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA., PA., U. S. A.

bullet holes through their breasts. The opinion of some was that the two men had quarreled, but the verdict of the majority was that they had been killed by smugglers. The excitement was so great and so many people gathered about that no tracks could be seen, though a short distance away tracks of several men going through a fence were found. It developed afterwards that the afternoon before he was killed Mr. Logan had asked Collector Sharpe to allow him to go out that night with another man, but that the collector had refused, and considerable blame is given Mr. Sharpe for so doing. It also came to light that Mr. Jones and Mr. Logan had had some slight difference the night before, but despite this fact the friends of both men scoff at the idea that they killed each other. Each man left a wife and children. Mr. Logan was buried from his mother's home in El Paso, Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, 19th Inf., conducting the funeral services, as Mr. Logan was born and grew to manhood in the Army. Much sympathy is felt for the family, as it is only a year since Major Logan died as the result of an automobile accident.

## FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 28, 1908.

Yesterday, Friday, was the annual inspection and review of the troops at Fort Sam Houston by Gen. Albert L. Myer, commanding the Department of Texas, and as the entire garrison was turned out the troops made a most respectable showing in point of numbers. Both mounted and dismounted troops showed splendid drilling and discipline before an admiring audience of several thousand persons. Later an informal reception was held at the Officers' Club, a number from town being present.

It was a great day at the post to-day, the athletic events exciting the interest of scores of people. Among the most thrilling numbers of the athletic program were the rescue race and the layonet match. Wrestling on horseback was an exciting event, and all who witnessed them said all was well done.

While society has been quiet at Fort Sam Houston, there have been a number of very pleasant small functions. Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Wise entertained with an afternoon tea in honor of Mrs. Wise's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Hungerford, of New York. Wednesday Mrs. Naylor entertained with a luncheon for Mrs. Ayer, Mrs. Bookmiller, Mrs. Loeb, Mrs. Satts, Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Munson. Capt. and Mrs. Bookmiller entertained at dinner Saturday night. Their guests were Mrs. Ayer, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Major Cotter, Capt. and Mrs. Baker.

The Five Hundred Club at Fort Sam Houston will be guests of Miss Elsa Budd Tuesday. Major and Mrs. Lassiter entertained with an elaborate dinner which was one of the prominent social affairs of the week. Major and Mrs. R. S. Smith gave a most delightful tea Thursday afternoon in honor of their guests, Misses McClintock and Hipp, two prominent society young ladies of Denver. The guests included all the officers and ladies of the garrison. Tuesday night Major and Mrs. Smith entertained with a dinner at the Country Club in honor of their guests.

The usual weekly hop took place at Muth's garden this week. Many from town and garrison made it a very pleasant affair. Mrs. William Hoffman, of St. Louis, entertained six tables of bid euchre at the home of Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Myer on St. Patrick's day. The pretty appointments were suitable for the day. Prizes were won by Mrs. H. L. Ripley and Mrs. W. E. Ayer.

Lieut. Hunter Harris, 9th Inf., and Miss Lula Allen were married on March 22 at the residence of Rev. A. G. Jones, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in San Antonio, Texas. Miss Harris will remain a month longer at Fort Sam Houston as the guest of her brother before returning to her home.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 31, 1908.

Mrs. Emory J. Pike, wife of Lieutenant Pike, 15th Cav., is ill at the Mary Fletcher Hospital in Burlington. Miss Helen Furness, of Manchester, N.H., is visiting Mrs. Clark P. Chandler, on vacation from Vassar College.

Miss Bamber, of Winoski Park, entertained Miss Grace Woodworth, Mrs. Clark P. Chandler and Mrs. Stephen C. Reynolds at luncheon Thursday, March 26. Mrs. Rowell, wife of Capt. Melvin W. Rowell, 11th Cav., arrived from Pinar del Rio, Cuba, March 25. Mrs. Rowell and two children spent the winter in Cuba, but decided that the hot season would be too much, Master Melvin, jr., being unduly affected by the climate. Capt. W. W. Whitside, who is on leave from Cuba, is a post visitor.

The young officers of the post entertained for Lieut. Marr O'Connor at the Fort Ethan Allen Club, Saturday night, March 28. Messrs. Hand, C. P. Chandler, F. Klechman, W. H. Westmoreland, S. C. Reynolds, L. Wadsworth, J. H. Gould, S. M. Service, Christian Briand, E. J. Pike, of the post, and Capt. W. W. Whitside, 15th Cav., of Cuba; Mr. Philip Goodwin, of Richmond, Va.; Mr. Marcellus London, of Rochester, N.Y.; and Lieut. Stewart Elting, of the Cavalry, were among the guests that made up the party. The evening was enjoyably spent at bridge, whist, billiards and pool. The refreshments were most bountiful and well served. Every one was in the happiest of moods and joined in the singing of the various college and Army songs, sung as a clincher of good fellowship and good will.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clark P. Chandler gave an informal two o'clock dinner, March 29, with Miss Helen Furness, of Vassar College. Miss Grace Woodworth, Lieutenants Elwood Hand and Marr O'Connor were guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Stephen C. Reynolds were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Wade H. Westmoreland at dinner March 29. Major and Mrs. Junius L. Powell, Med. Dept., entertained at a very informal dinner March 29. Miss Alida Haines, Lieut. Marr O'Connor, 15th Cav.; F. T. Dickman, 11th Cav., and Vetn. J. H. Gould, 11th Cav., were

the guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Stephen C. Reynolds entertained Miss Katharine Bamber, of Winoski Park, Lieut. Marr O'Connor and J. H. Gould at dinner and cards Monday, March 30.

As Messdames Chandler and Reynolds and Misses Furness and Woodworth were returning from Burlington Monday afternoon, drawn by a span of festive mules hitched to a buckboard, the beasts decided to arrive at the post ahead of schedule time and, in spite of a husky driver and a strong brake, succeeded in warming up the sands of Winoski turnpike in an unusual manner until, turning a corner, they misjudged the position of a good, strong telephone pole and had a collision with it. Two of the ladies were thrown violently from the rig, but fortune favored, and only a few slight bruises and a sprained ankle resulted. The buckboard is almost a wreck.

## FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., March 31, 1908.

Col. John R. Williams and Capt. J. C. Goodfellow were the dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Robert N. Campbell last Wednesday evening. Master Danner Knowlton celebrated the third anniversary of his birthday last Wednesday afternoon with a party. Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Griswold were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Robert N. Campbell at luncheon on Wednesday.

Miss Ada Von Arc, of Brooklyn, N.Y., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Leonard T. Waldron. On Wednesday evening Dr. and Mrs. Griswold were the guests of the Misses Clark at Greenlee. Col. John R. Williams and Capt. J. C. Goodfellow were the guests of the bachelors at dinner last Thursday evening. Miss Clara Sanders, of Thurmont, Md., sister of Capt. Howard L. Landers, is the guest this week of Capt. and Mrs. Landers.

On Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Leonard T. Waldron entertained at dinner for Miss Ada Von Arc, Col. John R. Williams, Capt. J. C. Goodfellow and Capt. Edmund O. Shortridge. Lieutenant Glassburn left for Philadelphia on Monday to spend a two days' leave. Mr. William Campbell, who is attending the Hotchkiss School, is spending the Easter holidays with his brother, Lieut. R. N. Campbell. Mr. Pyle, of Wilmington, Del., son of the artist, Howard Pyle, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. N. Campbell. Mr. Whitaker and Mr. McCall, of Wilmington, Del., were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph L. Knowlton Saturday and Sunday of last week. Dr. Edwin P. Tignor spent a two days' leave in Baltimore last week. Col. John R. Williams visited his family in Washington last Saturday and Sunday.

## FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 28, 1908.

The season of mid-Lent promises to be but little livelier than the past few weeks. There are a few small affairs going on, and with a slight hint of spring out-of-door amusements and long walks have taken the place of the usual pastimes.

Col. and Mrs. Taylor entertained at an informal dinner March 27. Capt. and Mrs. W. V. Cotchett are installed in quarters 130. Major Blatchford returned March 27 from a short stay in Omaha. Captain Heavey and young son were the guests of Major and Mrs. Blatchford over Saturday and Sunday. Captain Heavey is en route to Cuba. Miss Gill, of Cheyenne, had a few friends in to tea Sunday afternoon to meet Miss Florence Taylor and Mrs. Tanner. Major G. W. Kennedy was host of the Post Bridge Club March 26. Miss McCreoy and Colonel Appel carried off the honors of the occasion. Mr. J. P. Cobb has returned to his home in Chicago after a visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Persons. Mrs. Goss is the guest of her mother, Mrs. E. N. Jones.

## FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., April 1, 1908.

Capt. William H. Raymond was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown at tea Sunday evening. Mrs. W. H. H. Clark, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln, and Captain Lincoln, for the past ten weeks, left last Wednesday for her home in Delaware City, Del. Mrs. W. L. Kenly, wife of Major Kenly, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Whitney last week. Major E. W. Hubbard, who is in command of the district awaiting the arrival of Lieut. Col. W. C. Rafferty, and Mrs. Hubbard, of Fort McHenry, spent last Monday at Fort Howard, calling on members of the garrison.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Rafferty and his son arrived at the post last Thursday from the Artillery District of Portland. Lieut. E. B. Iglehart, 3d Inf., left last Friday for Annapolis, having completed his examination for promotion.

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALBION—Capt. J. M. Moore. San Juan, P.R.  
APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.  
ARCADE—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.  
BEAR—Capt. E. P. Berthoff. At Oakland, Cal.  
CALUMET—Capt. C. C. Fenger. At New York.  
CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.  
COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.  
DALLAS—Capt. H. D. Smith. Ogdensburg, N.Y. Out of commission.  
DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Still. New London, Conn.  
FESSENDEN—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.  
FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Key West, Fla.  
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.  
GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.  
GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. G. M. Daniels. Baltimore, Md.  
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.  
HUDSON—Capt. C. C. Fenger. At New York.  
ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinburg. At Arundel Cove, Md.  
MCCULLOCH—1st Lieut. G. C. Carmine. San Francisco, Cal.  
MACKINAC—1st Asst. Engr. F. G. Snyder in charge. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Out of commission.  
MANHATTAN—Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. New York.  
MANNING—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At San Francisco, Cal.  
MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
MORRILL—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Detroit, Mich. Out of commission.  
ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.  
PAMLICO—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Newbern, N.C.  
PERRY—2d Lieut. H. W. Pope. At Winslow, Wash.  
RUSH—1st Lieut. A. H. Buhner. Seattle, Wash.  
SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinn. Wilmington, N.C.  
THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Port Townsend, Wash.  
TUSCARORA—Capt. P. H. Ueberoth. Milwaukee, Wis. Out of commission.  
WINNISIIMMET—Chief Engr. C. W. Munroe, in charge. Boston, Mass.  
WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.  
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. F. A. Lewis. Philadelphia, Pa.  
WINDOM—1st Lieut. F. J. Haake. At Galveston, Texas.

## BORN.

BUTTERICK—Born at Portsmouth, N.H., March 21, 1908, a son, James Tyler III, to the wife of Lieut. James T. Butterick, U.S.M.C.

FRIES—Born at Los Angeles, Cal., March 24, 1908, to the wife of Capt. Amos A. Fries, C.E., U.S.A., a daughter, Elizabeth Christine Fries.

JEWELL—Born at New York city on March 23, 1908, to the wife of Capt. Frank C. Jewell, Q.M., U.S.A., a daughter, Cecil Jewell.

MEARS—Born at Colon, Republic of Panama, March 21, 1908, to the wife of Lieut. Frederick Mears, 11th U.S. Cav., a daughter, Josephine Wainwright Mears.

KEENE—Born at Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles county, Cal., a daughter, to the wife of Asst. Surg. Walter P. Keene, Feb. 28, 1908.

WIECZOREK—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 26, 1908, a son, to the wife of Lieut. George A. Wiczorek, U.S.A.

## MARRIAGE

## Invitations, Announcements

Mail Orders Receive  
Prompt Attention

## At Home, Calling and

## Reception Cards

## Menus and Dinner Cards

## Dempsey &amp; Carroll

The Society Stationers

22 West 23 Street

New York

## MARRIED.

BISHOP—BARRETT.—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 21, 1908, Lieut. Giles Bishop, jr., U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Florence K. Barrett.

CANFIELD—DEARDOFF.—At Portland, Oregon, March 18, 1908, Lieut. Edward Canfield, jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Agnes W. Dearthoff.

COVELL—TRETTER.—At Washington, D.C., March 26, 1908, Lieut. Leon C. Covell, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, and Miss Ida Hamilton Tretter.

CUSHMAN—ROSENBAUM.—At San Francisco, Cal., March 29, 1908, Miss Esther Rosenbaum to Sergt. First Class G. Cushman, Hosp. Corps, U.S.A.

FULLER—CLAUDE.—At Bremerton, Wash., March 24, 1908, Midshipman Henry G. Fuller, U.S.N., and Miss Lucy Claude.

HARRIS—ALLEN.—At San Antonio, Texas, March 22, 1908, Lieut. Hunter Harris, 9th U.S. Inf., and Miss Lula Allen.

WARE—NORRIS.—At San Francisco, Cal., March 31, 1908, Midshipman Bruce R. Ware, jr., U.S.N., and Miss Nannie Norris, of Baltimore, Md.

## DIED.

BARRETT.—Died at Yonkers, N.Y., March 27, 1908, Capt. Thomas H. Barrett, who served as an acting third assistant engineer in the Navy during 1864 and 1865.

BAXTER.—Died at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 22, 1908, Mrs. Ellenore Justine Baxter, mother of Mrs. T. H. Rees, wife of Major Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

BOWDEN.—Died at Everett, Wash., March 29, 1908, infant daughter of Neenah Ward and Theodore H. Bowden, and granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. F. K. Ward, U.S.A.

CAMPAU.—Died on April 1, 1908, at his residence in Detroit, Mich., Alexander M. Campau, esq., father of Mrs. Henry W. Fitch, wife of Chief Engr. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N.

CASSELL.—Died on March 28, 1908, at his residence, 1907 F street, N.W., Washington, D.C., John Cassels, brevet lieutenant colonel, U.S.V., major 11th Penn. Vol. Cavalry, father of Capt. Arthur F. Cassels, 3d Field Art.

DANIELS.—Died at Rowley, Mass., Mrs. Rebecca Daniels, mother of the wife of Chaplain Ivory H. B. Headley, Coast Art., of Fort Hancock, N.J.

PATTEN.—Died in New York city, March 30, 1908, Mrs. Christine T. Patten, daughter of the late Mr. Hudson Taylor, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., wife of Col. W. S. Patten, asst. Q.M. general, U.S.A., and mother of Capt. W. T. Patten, 13th Inf., Capt. Hudson T. Patten, C.A.C., 2d Lieut. G. F. Patten, 13th Cav., and the wife of Capt. W. R. Eastman, asst. surg., U.S.A., and Miss Christine Patten.

POTTER.—Died at Bridgeton, N.J., March 28, 1908, Mr. Alfred Potter, brother of Paym. David Potter, U.S.N.

ROBERTSON.—Died in Omaha, Neb., March 30, 1908, James Brooks Robertson, son of Col. E. B. Robertson, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Robertson.

RODMAN.—Died at her late residence, 2436 Channing Way, Berkeley, Cal., Martha A. Rodman, widow of the late Gen. Thomas J. Rodman, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., mother of Col. John B. Rodman, retired, U.S.A., Mrs. William P. Butler, Thomas J. Rodman, Robert S. Rodman, Mrs. James Cooper Aynes and Addison B. Rodman.

TAYLOR.—Died at Raceland, La., March 24, 1908, Edgar De Villiers Taylor, son of Mrs. Emma Hulse Taylor, and brother of Mrs. Greenslade, wife of Lieut. John Wills Greenslade, U.S.N.

THOMPSON.—Died at Baltimore, Md., March 27, 1908, Major William A. Thompson, U.S.A., retired.

## NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Governor Hughes, of New York, has endorsed favorably the application of Col. N. B. Thurston for permission to permit practice for qualification with revolvers at Creedmoor.

The annual rifle match between a team of the 71st N.Y. and the midshipmen at Annapolis will be shot at the latter place May 16.

The semi-annual returns of the 71st N.Y. for the six months ending March 31, 1908, show the aggregate strength of that command to be 765 officers and men, against 751 in September last, a gain of fourteen members. The largest company is K, with eighty-seven members, and the smallest is C, with fifty-four.

The 2d Battery, N.Y., has selected a fitting successor to Capt. David Wood, appointed major of the battalion of Field Artillery, by unanimously electing Lieut. Lansford F. Sherry, captain. He is known as a most energetic and efficient officer, and the battery should prosper under his administration. He first joined the command as a private in December, 1883, and resigned last year on account of removal from the state, but has now returned to New York.

The protests made against the election of Major Elmore F. Austen as colonel of the 8th N.Y., by a clique of officers in that command have fallen flat, and Governor Hughes has signed his commission as colonel, and he was sworn in by General Roe on March 31. He can now control the affairs of the organization, and his friends predict that his administration will prove a very effective one. There is one thing certain, however, and that is that if there is any officer foolish enough to attempt to block the progress of the command, he will be promptly brought to book. A number of officers who are not in accord with the Colonel have decided to resign, and the regiment will be benefited by their being out of it. One captain may be court-martialed for dereliction of duty. The opposition should accept defeat gracefully and unite with others in working for the best interests of the 8th. Nothing will be gained by opposition. Major Henry C. Wilson has been commissioned, and is now senior major. Capt. Frank O. Sauvan and Joseph Cipollari, elected lieutenant colonel and major respectively, did not pass the board and must now either resign or go before the examining board, better known as the "bouncing board." Colonel Austin and Major Wilson have both a high technical knowledge, which will prove invaluable in the new work of the regiment as Coast Artillery. The Colonel has been presented with a very beautiful sword from his former associates on the staff of General Smith as a token of esteem.

Brevet Brig. Gen. John B. Frothingham, N.G.N.Y., will review the 23d Regiment in its army on the night of April 11.

At the annual inspection and muster of the 23d N.Y. the regiment had only seven absentees out of an aggregate membership of 767, a percentage of present of 99.08. This is a falling off of sixteen in the number present over last year,



when the regiment had 776 officers and men present, with eight absentees. In the inspection the uniforms and equipment were not up to the standard of cleanliness desired.

#### 14TH N.Y.—COL. JOHN H. FOOTE.

A review of the 14th N.Y., under command of Col. John H. Foote, followed by a regimental drill and the ceremony of evening parade, was held in the armory on the night of March 28 before Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the 1st Brigade. General Smith was accompanied by Lieut. Colonels O'Donohue and Jarvis, Majors Abbot, Fisher, Thomas, Erlandsen and Austin and Lieutenants Little, Scott and Rogers.

The regiment paraded twelve companies of twenty files, and when formed in line of masses presented a solid and handsome appearance, and during the standing review the men were very steady. The passage was also well done.

The regiment has many new men in its ranks, and considering this fact the display of the evening was all the more creditable. The regimental drill was executed in a smooth and snappy manner, and the improvement in the regiment was very manifest.

Evening parade was under command of Major Libbey, and was a very creditable ceremony, except that it was broken into contrary to regulations by presenting Co. M with the Veterans' Recruiting Trophy. The presentation should not have been made until the ceremony was concluded. The colors were also dismissed before the regiment passed in review, which, of course, was an error.

Dancing for members and guests followed, and General Smith and staff and other special guests were pleasantly entertained by Colonel Foote and his officers at a collation.

#### 47TH N.Y.—COL. HENRY C. BARTHMAN.

Col. David E. Austen, of the 13th N.Y., who was colonel of the 47th Regiment from May 9, 1868, to July 13, 1877, reviewed his old regiment, under command of Col. Henry C. Barthman, in its armory on the night of March 28, the command making an excellent showing. It was a veterans' night, and quite a number of former officers were present, among them being Gen. John G. Eddy, commanding the 2d Brigade, and his staff, Gen. J. V. Meserole and Col. Truman Z. Tuttle, all former commanding officers of the regiment.

The regiment was divided into three battalions, the first being under Lieut. Col. E. E. Jannicky, the second under Major Jackson and the third under Major Baldwin. The regiment paraded twelve commands of twelve files each. The men were steady, and both the review and parade were executed in a manner reflecting great credit upon the regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel Jannicky was in command of the parade. Dancing followed. Colonel Austen, General Eddy and the other guests were enjoyably entertained by the officers of the regiment after the military ceremonies.

#### 69TH N.Y.—COL. EDWARD DUFFY.

The 69th N.Y., under command of Col. Edward Duffy, in a review before Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th, and his staff, held in the armory on the night of March 30, certainly did itself proud. It was the best display the regiment has yet given, and demonstrated fully the progress the regiment is making and what it can do with a united effort. Both in the review, regimental drill and evening parade the regiment made a most excellent showing, and the steadiness of the men, especially when compared to some exhibitions of former times, was most marked, and the display, especially that made in the regimental drill, reflects great credit upon all concerned.

The armory was filled with an enthusiastic audience, which was not slow to applaud the execution of some of the movements. The regiment paraded twelve commands of sixteen files, divided among three battalions, the commanders of the latter being respectively Majors Michael Lynch, John E. Duffy and Philip E. Reville. The regiment is short of supplies from the state, and some men had to parade with woven cartridge belts instead of the fair leather equipment. Several men were observed in the front rank in the 3d Battalion without white gloves. They should have at least been put in the rear rank, and if the company commanders do not correct this the battalion commander should.

Colonel Appleton was accompanied by a staff of twelve, consisting of Captains Falls, Schuyler, Myers, Brooks and Satterlee, Major Colles, Lieutenants Wall, Folsom, Fisher, White and Daniels and Chaplain McCord.

When the regiment was formed for review in line of masses, under the direction of Regimental Adjutant Phalen, it presented a most soldierly appearance, which was maintained all through the ceremony. In the passage, to the stirring tune of "The Dashing White Sergeant," all the companies marched past in the most excellent manner. Then followed a regimental drill, under command of Colonel Duffy, and evening parade, taken by Lieut. Col. John Duncan Emmet, both of which were to the great credit of the regiment.

Colonel Appleton and staff and a number of special guests were next pleasantly entertained by Colonel Duffy and his officers in the Colonel's quarters. Here Colonel Duffy introduced Colonel Appleton, and spoke of the friendship existing between the two organizations for so many years, and Colonel Appleton in turn said that he had known the 69th for forty years, and knew only good things about it. He said that he had never seen the regiment do better, and that Colonel Duffy must be proud of it. He also spoke of the pleasure Colonel Duffy and his officers had felt at the progress of the regiment, and that having reviewed all the commands in Manhattan, none gave him more pleasure than the 69th. He told how helpful the band of the 69th was to the marching of the 7th on street parades, referred to the 69th as being the best fighters in the world, and concluded by wishing it long life and prosperity. Colonel Appleton was heartily cheered at the conclusion of his remarks.

Among the many guests present were: Col. William G. Bates, 71st Regt.; Major J. J. Byrne and Lieut. Frank D. Tausley, 9th Regt., and Col. Thomas M. Canton, president of the 69th Veteran Corps.

Company I, appreciating the valuable services of Q.M. Sergt. William J. Buckley, who is one of the most proficient company clerks in the state, presented him with a most acceptable token of esteem in the shape of a handsome baby carriage.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

In referring to the difficulty of obtaining recruits in the Pennsylvania National Guard, the Philadelphia Inquirer says in part: "From all sides come complaints by company commanders in the National Guard of the inability to secure recruits of the proper sort, and that even those who would not be given a second thought in times gone past are very scarce. All sorts of schemes are being resorted to in an effort to at least cover the lawful minimum. It is the compelling necessity of the future. There can be no question as to the deleterious effect upon discipline, where officers are forced to truckle to their subordinates in the way of entertainments, dances, roller skating rinks, etc. In fact, the situation is not altogether unlike the weak mother, or nurse, catering to the spoiled child, made so through lack of stamina, and that having reviewed all the commands in Manhattan, none gave him more pleasure than the 69th. He told how helpful the band of the 69th was to the marching of the 7th on street parades, referred to the 69th as being the best fighters in the world, and concluded by wishing it long life and prosperity. Colonel Appleton was heartily cheered at the conclusion of his remarks."

In the effort to enforce attendance at drills, fifteen members of the 9th Infantry of Pennsylvania were court-martialed last week and fined five dollars each for not attending inspections as ordered.

A session of the 1st Brigade, N.G.P., Cooking and Training School, will be held at the 2d Infantry armory in Philadelphia Saturday evening, April 4. Capt. F. J. Koester, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., who is in charge of the Army School for Cooks and



# Spring Sale Housekeeping Goods

We are now offering Very Special Values in all of the following lines:

#### Table Cloths.

2 x 2 yard Cloth at.....	\$2.40, 3.50, 4.50, 5.25, 6.75, 8.00
2 x 2½ yard Cloth at.....	\$2.75, 3.00, 3.60, 4.50, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.50
2 x 3 yard Cloth at.....	\$3.25, 3.50, 4.25, 5.25, 6.00, 7.25, 7.75, 9.75
2½ x 2½ yard Cloth at.....	\$4.75, 5.50, 6.25, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 10.00, 11.25
2½ x 3 yard Cloth at.....	\$5.50, 6.00, 6.75, 7.25, 8.25, 9.50, 10.50, 12.00

#### Napkins (Per Dozen).

Breakfast size at.....	\$2.00, 2.25, 2.40, 2.50, 3.50, 5.25, 6.00
Dinner size at.....	\$3.00, 3.25, 4.00, 4.75, 5.75, 6.50, 7.50, 8.00, 10.25, 12.50

#### Bed Spreads at Reduced Prices.

Imported Patent Satin, similar in style to Marseilles. Very attractive and serviceable goods.	
Single Bed Size at.....	\$3.00 3.25 4.00 4.25 4.50 5.00 6.00
Double Bed Size at.....	\$3.75 5.00 6.50 7.25

#### Imported Dimity and Aerial Bed Spreads.

Light in Weight for Summer Use.

Single Bed Size at.....	\$2.00	Double Bed at.....	\$2.50	Extra Double Bed at.....	\$3.00
-------------------------	--------	--------------------	--------	--------------------------	--------

#### Summer Blankets (Per Pair).

Single Bed Size at.....	\$4.00	4.50	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
Double Bed Size at.....	\$4.75	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.50	10.50

#### Comfortables.

A Very Special Lot of Wool filled, Silk covered Comfortables at \$6.75, 12.00 and 13.50

**James McCutcheon & Co.,**  
Fifth Avenue & 34th Street, New York opposite  
Waldorf-Astoria

Bakers at Washington Barracks, D.C., has been detailed by the War Department to be present. Major Mueller, C.S., 1st Brigade, N.G.P., the originator of the Brigade School, will be in charge of the session. The new Army ration, the Army field kitchen wagons, regimental field bakeries, their personnel and equipment; duties of regimental commissaries, with field bakeries, are some of the subjects to be spoken of. In addition to officers of the Penn. N.G. who will attend, invitations have been extended to officers of the 3d Infantry, N.G.N.J.; also the commissary general, assistant commissary general and the 2d and 3d Brigade commissaries, N.G.N.Y. Sessions of the school will be held in the field in May and June.

#### FLORIDA.

The sixth annual convention of the Florida National Guard Association, to be held at Jacksonville April 9 and 10, will be an interesting event, and the program includes the following:

Thursday, April 9.

10:30 a.m.—Meeting will be called to order in the assembly room of the Duval County Armory by the president, Brig. Gen. Charles P. Lovell.

Address of welcome by Gen. W. H. Sebring, mayor of Jacksonville. Response by the president of the association.

Address by Major C. P. Townsley, U.S. Coast Artillery Corps, as the representative of the War Department.

Paper, "State Camp Ground and Rifle Range," by Brig. Gen. John W. Sackett, member State Armory Board.

Paper, "Field Maneuvers and Exercises," Brig. Gen. John Stevens Maxwell, 1st Brigade.

Address by Capt. L. S. Miller, U.S. Coast Art. Corps.

Paper, "Company Administration," by Col. William LeFils, 1st Inf.

Paper, "Rifle Practice," by Capt. John W. Blanding, 2d Inf. (state secretary of the National Rifle Association).

9 p.m.—A "Dinner Dinner." For the members and friends of the association.

An address by Hon. Napoleon B. Broward, the commander-in-chief, and a few short talks by some of his predecessors and successors in office—and others.

Friday, April 10.

10 p.m.—Convention reassembles.

An informal talk by the adjutant general on "The Plan of the Military Department."

General discussion—"for the good of the service."

Election of officers. Selection of date and place for the next annual meeting. Adjournment.

2 p.m.—Excursion to the new state camp ground and rifle range at Black Point on the St. Johns river. The place of meeting to be announced at the morning session of the convention.

9 p.m.—A ball at the Duval County Armory, arranged by the officers of Jacksonville in honor of the visiting members of the Florida Guard Association.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. E. asks: What are the requirements to become a first class gunner in Field Artillery? Answer: Write to the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., for the order governing.

L. A. B. asks: How shall I apply for a candidacy to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army (Infantry)? Answer: Write to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C.

E. B. W. asks: Can you give me the address of a firm where second lieutenant collar insignia of 1903-04 can be purchased? Answer: Consult the advertising columns of the Army and Navy Journal.

A. M. asks: If a man is totally disabled and is granted a full pension, how much in money does he get? Answer: Apply to the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C., for the official order on the subject.

CAVALRYMAN asks: The present address of Edward Lawrence, who enlisted in the U.S. Navy at Binghamton, N. Y., about November or December, 1907. Answer: Write to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C., stating your reasons for desiring the information.

W. McF.—Make application about Indian medal to the Ad-

jutant General, by whom decision is made. We do not know just what your service was. Your troop may not have been in action. Each case is decided absolutely on its merits.

H. M. G. asks: Where it is thought the 2d and 3d Squadrons of the 11th Cavalry will be stationed on their return from Cuba. Answer: Possibly they will go to Fort Ethan Allen, but no decision will be made as to this for a year or two to come.

H. K. asks: If private pension bills are passed through the Senate in single or in one omnibus bill. Answer: Separately.

W. F. B. asks: Whether or not he is entitled, according to law, to extra duty pay, after being detailed on special duty as clerk in the office of the commanding officer of an Infantry post. Answer: You are not entitled to extra pay by law. Sometimes, however, the detail is made so that there is extra pay.

F. D. L. asks: (1) Can I re-enlist at any recruiting station for the Signal Corps at Fort Myer, Va., or must I go there? Answer: At any station. (2) My enlistment expires June 29, 1908. If I re-enlist in the Coast Artillery or Signal Corps will I still draw pay as marksman? Answer: Probably you will, but write the A.G.O.

Z. B. B. asks: What is the width of stripe for fireman, C.A.C. trousers? Is it the same as all the rest of the Artillery, N.C.S.? Answer: See next to last paragraph, page 38, G.O. 169, W.D., 1907. The stripe is one and one-quarter inches wide, including pipings. Fireman, C.A.C., ranks as sergeant.

E. S. asks: Is there any hope of legislation for the relief of the mates during this Congress, so as to release them from the unjust position they are placed in to-day? Answer: There is a bill pending which has been endorsed by the Secretary of the Navy and Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and it is expected to pass.

TROOP F.—Write to the Adjutant General of the Army through the channel.

M. T.—Write to the Senators and members you refer to and they will gladly give you the information. The War Department does not give out the information.

B. A. Y.—See answer to M.T.

M. H. C.—There are no longer any appointments made to the Pay Department of the Army from civil life. Officers are detailed from the line of the Army for duty in the Pay Department.

A. A. H. writes: I took the examination for first class electrician sergeant Jan. 31, 1908; did I pass or not? Answer: You have just been promoted.

O. E. P.—Rear Admiral Evans wrote a very interesting book, "The Log of a Sailor," that describes the events you mention.

F. P.—Your best plan would be to write to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C.

C. N. B.—The injury you mention was not in the line of duty, as it was received while you were on furlough and absent from all duties.

G. E. W.—You should write to the A.G.O. of the Army about your extra pay as expert rifleman.

M. J. M. asks: If the men holding continuous service certificates Nos. 17060 and 16804 are entitled to good conduct medals. Answer: Write the Bureau of Navigation asking for good conduct medal, and if one is due you it will be forwarded.

C. J. B. asks: (1) What company of Coast Artillery will probably be stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco for two years? Answer: This query cannot be answered at this time. (2) Where can I secure the books written by Colonel Symonds, now deceased, for self-instruction? These books were formerly advertised in the Journal. Answer: Colonel Symonds's book was published by a firm that is now out of business.

W. W. S. asks: (1) Does the editor know of any recruiting district in which more than one married man draws commutation from the government, according to G.O. 190, Dec. 20, 1904? (2) Is it possible for more than one man to draw commutation according to this order? Answer: (1) But one married man is allowed at a recruiting station. (2) There might be several in a district.

F. H. A. asks: (1) Who was the Congressman who about a year ago introduced a bill to raise and preserve the bulk of Perry's Niagara? Answer: Congressman Bates, of Pennsyl-







## BORDEN'S

EAGLE BRAND  
CONDENSED  
MILKPEERLESS BRAND  
EVAPORATED  
MILK

The Best Brands for use in the "Service" or for Household Purposes.

Made by the originators of Condensed Milk, who for 50 Years have devoted all their Energies to the Production of the HIGHEST GRADE SANITARY MILK, in which GAIL BORDEN WAS THE PIONEER.

A fact worthy of your consideration.

**BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.**  
Est. 1857. "LEADERS OF QUALITY" New York

will give a bridge tea in their honor on Wednesday night. Mrs. Blackwood, whose husband is a surgeon with the Atlantic Fleet, and who is on her way to the coast to meet him, is spending a few days in Salt Lake, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Henry La Motte. Mrs. La Motte entertained at a bridge tea for her this afternoon at her home in Popperton. Capt. Bryan Conrad and Lieut. Ned M. Green will entertain tomorrow at a luncheon at the bachelors' mess, their guests being a number of the young married people, including Lieut. and Mrs. Paul C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Kriebel, Mr. and Mrs. Howard and others. The night following there was an informal hop at the post Friday night, following the regular band practice, the first since the beginning of Colonel Scott's illness. The dance was followed by numerous small suppers, served quite informally. Miss Zetta Morris of this city will go to San Francisco on the arrival of the fleet to be the guest of her brother, Lieut. Robert N. Morris. Capt. and Mrs. John Palmer are expecting Mrs. Palmer's parents to visit them within a few days. Mrs. Ellis H. Parish and Miss Sies, of San Francisco, will be here next week to visit Lieut. and Mrs. Potter.

## FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., March 25, 1908.

While at a skating party last week, Miss Cummins fell and severely dislocated her wrist. The fact that it is the right hand that was injured makes it decidedly inconvenient, and it will be several weeks before she can use it.

Mrs. Washburn, of Oregon, was the guest of Mrs. Preston during the week, and in her honor Mrs. Preston entertained with an elegant dinner on Sunday evening, and an informal bridge party on Monday night.

The U.S. cableship Burnside, which has just returned from a trip to Alaskan waters, where it went to repair a break in the cable, was docked at Tacoma for repairs, but before they could be made, received orders to go to Alaska to repair a break in the cable between Sitka and Valdez, and left at once on that commission.

Mrs. Harry W. Newton received a message this week announcing the death of her mother, Mrs. Massingill, at Sherman, Texas. Capt. H. H. Smith, 3d Inf., is the guest of Capt. Hugh J. B. McElgin. Mr. Bane, of San Francisco, spent several days of last week with Capt. H. W. Newton. Miss McNutt, who has been holding evangelical meetings through the state of Washington, and in connection with the Methodist Church, is the guest of Chaplain and Mrs. E. P. Easterbrook. Miss McNutt gave an interesting meeting to the members of this garrison on Sunday at the post exchange. Mrs. Stanley Miller entertained Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Dr. and Mrs. Porter with a delightful dinner on Sunday evening.

One can hardly realize how advanced the season is here, but when picnic parties begin to start out, our friends, who are suffering from the cold in the East, can know that spring is with us. On Sunday a jolly party enjoyed an outing at the old fort.

Capt. W. K. Moore, who left here on a two months' sick leave, is now in Nebraska, and it is with sincere regret his friends here learn that his health is no better and that his leave has had to be extended two months. Mr. and Mrs. Preston are in Seattle on a short visit. Mr. Bane, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Newton for two months, has returned to her home in San Francisco.

Now that the field day exercises are to be semi-annual events, and with money prizes, the interest is decidedly increased and the exercises on Friday, March 20, gave the post a very animated appearance, which, with the continuous concert by the 6th Artillery band, drew a large crowd of visitors from Port Townsend. The events and winners were as follows: 220-yard dash, won by Corp. Taylor, 108th Co., 16.3-5 secs.; running broad jump, Sergt. Nelson, 108th Co., 18 ft. 7 ins.; high jump, Sergt. Nelson, 108th Co., 5 ft. 2 ins.; hurdle race, Sergt. Nelson, 108th Co., 20 secs.; potato race, Sergt. Cardwell, 108th Co., 19 secs.; sack race, Sergt. Nelson, 108th Co., 30 secs.; three-legged race, Sergt. Winters, Pvt. Martin, 30th Co., 15.3-5 secs.; hose race, 108th Co., 43.1-5 secs.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 30, 1908.

A delightful mid-lenten hop was given by a number of the officers and ladies of the garrison last Tuesday evening in the administration building. Sheets and pillow cases were worn by every one present and the disguises provoked a great deal of mirth. Splendid dance music was rendered by the depot band, and supper was served at eleven o'clock when the masks were removed. Among those present were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Robert N. Getty, Miss Getty, Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds, Mrs. Gunther, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker, Mrs. McClurg, Capt. and Mrs. Junius C. Gregory, Miss Irwin, Capt. and Mrs. William A. Powell, Capt. Robert N. Winn and Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Forrester. Major William W. Walker is confined to his house with an attack of grip. Lieut. Otto W. Rethorst, 8th Cav., arrived here from Fort Robinson last Friday and was Lieut. Albert A. King's guest for a few days. An exceedingly interesting lecture on Panama was given by Mr. F. J. Roberson at the Union Club of St. Louis last Thursday evening, to which the officers of the garrison and their wives were invited. The lecture was illustrated with unusually good stereopticon views of the Canal Zone and with accurate maps.

Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley was hostess at a delightful informal tea last Wednesday afternoon, given in honor of Mrs. Douglas, of St. Louis. Among those present were Mrs. Robert N. Getty, Miss Cornelia Getty, Mrs. George W. Helms, Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds, Mrs. Gunther, of Nebraska, Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker, Mrs. McClurg, of St. Paul, and Mrs. William A. Powell. The long talk of electric lights are at last assured, and the work of wiring the quarters will be started May 1. The quartermaster has been making a number of improvements about the post lately, which will add greatly to its beauty. A hedge has been planted along the road in the rear of the officers' quarters, and climbing rose bushes have been planted along the front and side of the veranda of each house.

Mrs. Ewly arrived here from Louisville, Ky., last Friday

and is visiting Mrs. John T. Geary. A concert was given in the mess hall Friday evening by the depot band and was followed by stereopticon views. Mrs. William Steinwender, of St. Louis, with her little daughter, is visiting Mrs. George B. Rodney. Mrs. John B. Musgrave is confined to the house on account of illness.

Capt. and Mrs. John T. Geary entertained last Saturday evening at a delightful bridge party in honor of their guest, Mrs. Ewly. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. George W. Helms, Capt. and Mrs. Junius C. Gregory, Capt. and Mrs. William A. Powell, Miss Irwin and Capt. Robert N. Winn. Capt. and Mrs. George W. Helms entertained a number of friends at an informal chafing dish supper last Sunday evening. Mrs. Gunther and little daughter, who have been visiting Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds, left Monday for their home in Nebraska. Capt. Julius A. Penn, General Staff, was a visitor in the post on Sunday from Washington.

## FORT OGLETHORPE NOTES.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., March 29, 1908.

Mrs. F. A. Edwards and daughter have arrived and are the guests of Major and Mrs. H. G. Sickel. Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Caldwell entertained with a delightful dinner last Saturday, when their guests were Major and Mrs. Charles B. Ewing, Capt. and Mrs. Paul T. Hayne, Capt. and Mrs. John W. Craig, and Lieut. Robert M. Beck. Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Migdalski entertained Major and Mrs. H. G. Sickel at dinner Monday evening. The St. Patrick's entertainment given in the post gymnasium under the direction of Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe was a great success.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Burroughs entertained with a delightful dinner last Tuesday in honor of Major and Mrs. H. G. Sickel. Besides the guest of honor, those present were Major and Mrs. Ewing, Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Lieut. R. M. Beck and Lewis W. Cass. The sewing club met Friday afternoon with Miss Dora O'Keefe. Mrs. Baker is the guest of her son, Capt. F. C. Baker.

Capt. and Mrs. Craig entertained at dinner Friday evening, when their guests were Col. and Mrs. John B. Kerr, Major and Mrs. Ewing, Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Caldwell, Capt. and Mrs. Robert H. Ewing, and Miss Lowe. Lieut. Charles W. Van Way returned from Fort Riley during the week. Mrs. James Sanno is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. James J. Hornbrook. Lieut. John A. Degen returned Thursday from South Carolina, where he was on temporary duty. Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Talbot entertained Major and Mrs. Ewing, Capt. and Mrs. Caldwell and Lieut. and Mrs. Richard W. Walker at dinner Tuesday.

The bachelors defeated the married officers in a game of baseball Saturday afternoon by a score of 16 to 13. Those playing on the bachelors' team were Lieut. Cootes, c.; Lieut. Kimball, 1b.; Lieut. Robins, 3b.; Lieut. Beck, 1f.; Lieut. De Armond, p.; Lieut. Perkins, ss.; Lieut. Trumbo, 2b.; Dr. Foster, r.f.; and Chaplain O'Keefe, c.f. Those playing on the married officers' team were Capt. Cusack, c.; Capt. Craig, 2b.; Capt. Morgan, c.f.; Capt. Baker, 1b.; Lieut. Burroughs, p.; Lieut. Migdalski, ss.; Lieut. Talbot, 3b.; Lieut. Biegler, r.f.; and Lieut. Case, 1f. The 12th Cavalry band was in attendance and played selections between the innings.

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

## DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division—Major Gen. John F. Weston. Hqrs. Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hoopes, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A. Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash.

Department of Dakota—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A.

Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command.

Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A.

Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill.

Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.

Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

## ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A, Ft. Mason, Cal.; B, Ft. Flagler, Wash.; C and D, Manila, P.I.; E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N. Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

3d Cav.—Sailed from Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal. Jan. 15, 1908. Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H will take station at Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops I, K, L and M at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; H, I, K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E, F, G, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; P and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; E and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio S.F., Cal.

2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft.

## THE CHAMPAGNE of the 20th Century

MOËT &amp; CHANDON

## WHITE SEAL

of the

Marvellously Grand Vintage

of the year

1900

Superior in Quality, Dryness and Bouquet  
to any Champagne Produced Since  
the Great Vintage of 1884

Geo. A. Kessler & Co., Sole Importers

Russell, Wyo. Battery D will sail for Manila June 5, 1908, from San Francisco.

3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; E, F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Battery A, Vancouver, Wash.

5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, D, E, F, Manila, P.I.; C will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1908; D, I and E will sail from Manila for station at Fort Leavenworth April 1, 1908, and Battery F will sail from Manila Nov. 15, 1908, for station at Fort Leavenworth.

6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, Ft. Riley, Kas.

\*On detached service in Cuba.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st. Ft. Levett, Me. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.

4th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 91st. Jackson Bks., La.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

8th. Ft. Preble, Me. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.

23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.

27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. To 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

sail for Manila April 6, 1908, from San Francisco. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.

36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 122d. Key West, Fla.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 127th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.

42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. 128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 132d. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 138th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 139th. Ft. DuPont, Del.

54th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 140th. Ft. Howard, Md.

55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.

56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 142d. Ft. McHenry, Md.

57th. Ft. Manila, P.I. 143d. Ft. Washington, Md.

58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 146th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. 149th. Ft. Case, Wash.

64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 150th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 151st. Ft. Revere, Mass.

66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.

67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 155th. Ft. Williams, Me.

70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 157th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

72d. Ft. Screven, Ga. 158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 159th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

74th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 160th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.

76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 162d. Key West Bks., Fla.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 163d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 164th. Jackson Bks., La.

79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 165th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

80th. Key West Bks., Fla. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 167th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

</



# SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER



free from grit and acid. Prevents accumulation of tartar. Will not injure the enamel of the teeth.

5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Plattsburg, N.Y.  
6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.  
7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.  
8th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Will sail for San Francisco April 15, 1908. Hqrs., one battalion and three companies will take station at Ft. McDowell, Cal.; one battalion and one company at Presidio of Monterey. The regiment will be temporarily quartered at the Presidio of San Francisco until July 1, 1908.  
9th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.  
10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; H and K, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; B and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; G and I, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska.  
11th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.  
13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
14th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.  
16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, to Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.  
17th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.  
18th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
19th Inf.—Hqrs., band, and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Reno, Okla.  
20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T.  
21st Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ariz.  
22d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, D, I, K and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, E, F, G, H and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Will depart for Alaska July 1, 1908, for station as follows: Hqrs., band and two companies to Ft. W. H. Seward, and two companies each to Ft. Liscomb, Egbert, Gibbon, St. Michael and Davis.  
23d Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.  
24th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.  
25th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
26th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
29th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
30th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.  
Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.  
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.  
All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

## ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, C.A., commanding. Brooklyn, N.Y.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, C.A., commanding. Key West, Fla.  
COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. F. K. Ferguson, C.A.C., commanding. Address Fort Howard, Md.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, C. A.C., commanding. Fort Monroe, Va.

## BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Military Academy band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

The Razor With a Perfect Shaving Edge.

**The Safest Razor Made**

The Torrey Razor is the safest razor—because it has a perfect shaving edge that glides over the face and shaves without pull or hang.

It is the safest razor made because it shaves the beard with a free diagonal stroke that leaves the skin without scratch or blemish.

**Torrey Razors**

are made with the old time skill of the famous makers of Sheffield blades.

**Torrey Razors and Stropps** are the best shaving implements made.

It is worth your while to send for our free catalogue. It tells just how to select and care for a razor.

**THE J. R. TORREY RAZOR COMPANY**  
Dept. F, Worcester, Mass.

**ELECTRO SILICON**

Forty Years  
In Household Use.  
Unequaled  
For Cleaning and Polishing  
SILVERWARE.

Send address for a FREE SAMPLE, or 15 cents in stamps for a full box.

THE ELECTRO SILICON CO., 30 CHIEF STREET, NEW YORK.  
Grocers and Druggists sell it.

**MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM**

**TOILET POWDER**

A Positive Relief  
PRICKLY HEAT,  
CHAFING, and  
SUNBURN.

Removes all odor of perspiration. Do not apply after shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. (See Mennen's for original). Sample Free.

CERTAIN MENNEN COMPANY, NEWARK, N.J.

FERRY SEEDS never fail. 1909 Catalogue FREE. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

**BRAND'S AI SAUCE**

THE ORIGINAL IMPORTED

Excellent with FISH SOUPS and GAME. No MUTTON CHOP WELCH RABBIT or BROILED LOBSTER complete without it.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO. SOLE IMPORTERS HARTFORD & NEW YORK

**Beware of Imitations.**  
LOOK AT THE BOTTLE

**STYLE NEATNESS COMFORT**

THE IMPROVED

**BOSTON GARTER**

The Name is stamped on every loop—Be sure it's there

THE **Grip** CUSHION BUTTON

**CLASP**

LIES FLAT TO THE LEG—NEVER SLIPS, TEARS, NOR UNFASTENS

Worn All Over The World

Sample pair, Silk 50c., Cotton 25c. Mailed on receipt of price.

**GEORGE FROST CO.**  
Boston, Mass.

**INSIST ON HAVING THE GENUINE**  
**REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES**

## FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Major C. O. Head, of the British Royal Field Artillery, contributes an article on "Exterior versus Interior Lines" to the United Service Magazine, in which he illustrates his opinions by various citations from the history of the American Civil War. Describing an army acting on interior lines as a concentrated army, and an army acting on exterior lines as one which is dispersed or separated, the former striking outward along divergent lines, the other working inward on convergent lines, Major Head points out that both systems have their advantages. He holds that Stonewall Jackson, in the valley campaign, showed himself a great master of the use of interior lines, while Lee preferred exterior lines and used them at Gaines Mill and the second Manassas. The battle of Chancellorsville is described as one in which both sides tactically adopted exterior lines. The Confederates, acting at Gettysburg on exterior lines, lost a position impossible to regain. The lesson of modern military history regarding these two systems is summarized as follows: "Adopt strategical exterior lines if your superiority of numbers or an advantageous situation will with reasonable safety allow you to do so, then aim straight at the enemy's army and strain every nerve to bring your separated forces onto the proposed battlefield. This successfully accomplished, a great and decisive victory should then be yours. If, however, you are weaker than the enemy, adopt interior lines, and in doing your utmost to keep his forces apart endeavor to crush them separately. The various battles which you may find it necessary to fight in doing so may be fought tactically either on exterior or interior lines, as the situation may demand, though it is by means on the former that you are the more likely to prove successful."

When a non-commissioned officer of the British Yeomanry is called into the service, the following amounts are set aside from his pay: For the wife of quartermaster sergeant or similar rank, 2s. 1d.; of wife of squadron sergeant major or similar rank, 1s. 4d.; wife of non-commissioned officer or other rank, 1s. 1d.; each girl under sixteen years or boy under fourteen years, 2d.; ditto, if motherless, 4d.

In a paragraph regarding the relative cost of dockyard and contract-built ships, the Army and Navy Gazette says that the figures taken from the British naval estimates are not altogether to be trusted. That although the first cost has been considerably lower in the case of government-built ships, there has usually been much subsequent work required upon such ships before actual commissioning; and concludes that while quick building generally means an addition to the first cost, on the other hand, the return for the outlay begins sooner and in the long run it is more economical.

In comparing the French losses in Morocco with the German losses in Southwest Africa, wherein it is shown that the percentage of casualties among the Germans fighting against the Hottentots has been far in excess of those of the French, the Evening Post says: "There is in this some support for the contention that the rigidity of the German military machine unfits the common soldier for the individual fighting necessary in colonial campaigning."

The Ross rifle, a Canadian invention, with which it is proposed to equip the military forces of the Dominion, has become the subject of an angry controversy which may yet develop into a scandal. The act of the Dominion parliament authorizing the purchase of a large number of rifles of the Ross type is vigorously denounced by several military experts, who insist that the weapon is entirely unsuitable for troops and should never have been adopted. "Many essential parts of the rifle are imported, in a highly advanced stage of manufacture, from American factories—factories every one of which would be hermetically sealed to us in case of war."

The construction of a huge new waterway across Siberia, nearly parallel with the course of the Trans-Siberian Railway, is projected in Russia. It is proposed to connect five great Siberian rivers—the Tobol, Ishim, Irtysh, Ob and Yenisei—and other less important streams, by canals or light railways, and with a view to this the Russian government has ordered extensive surveys to be taken.

The results of the experiments in light visibility conducted by Germany and the Netherlands working in harmony are given as follows: A light of 1-candle power is plainly visible at one mile, and one of 3-candle power at three miles. A 10-candle power light was seen with a binocular at four miles, one of 29 at five miles, though faintly, and one of 33-candle power at the same distance.

## GIRLS' SKIN TROUBLES

Two Sisters Had Eczema of Head—Another Needed a Tonic—They Found Prompt Relief and Now

## PRAISE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I must give much praise to all the Cuticura Remedies. I used but one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment, as that was all that was required to cure my disease. I was very much troubled with eczema of the head, and a friend of mine told me to use the Cuticura Remedies, which I did, and am glad to say that they cured my eczema entirely. Since then we have always kept the soap on hand at all times. My sister was also cured of eczema of the head by using the Cuticura Remedies. Another sister has used Cuticura Resolvent and Pills and thinks they are a splendid tonic. I cannot say exactly how long I suffered, but I think about six months. Miss Edith Hammer, R. F. D. No. 6, Morrison, Ill., Oct. 3, 1906."

without difficulty. On an exceptionally clear night a white light of 3.2-candle power could be distinguished at three miles, one of 5.6 at four and one of 17.2 at five miles. The experiments were made with green lights, but red lights of the same intensity can be seen at greater distances.

The three new battleships building for Austria-Hungary have the following details: Displacement, 14,500 tons; length between perpendiculars, 131 meters; beam, 25 meters; draught, 8 meters 10; I.H.P., 20,000; and speed 20 knots; armament, four 12-inch B.L., paired fore and aft; eight 9.4-inch B.L., paired in turrets at the four corners of the battery, as in the King Edward VII. class; twenty 4-inch q.f. in an armored battery; and four submerged torpedo tubes. The armor is 9 in. thick, thinning to 4 in. at the ends.

The Tokyo Keizai of Tokyo holds that the Japanese are to-day the most heavily taxed people in the world. The estimated expenditure for the current fiscal year is 616,000,000 yen, which means an annual expenditure of 12.65 yen per capita, or an average annual burden on the head of every family amounting to one-fifth of his average income. A comparison of twenty per cent. in Japan is made with England, 8.9; France, 12.2; Germany, 7.9; America, 3.2; Italy, 20.3; Austria, 20.6; and in these other countries it is shown that the earning capacity of each family head is from three to five times greater.

Lord Esher's article in the United Service Magazine, in which he asserted that the intellectual capacity of the great majority of army officers who had passed about their fortieth year, was not equal to the average of successful men in other walks of life, has led to considerable discussion, much of which is applicable to our own Service. The Army and Navy Gazette says that, "though there may be deficiencies, the officer is a better trained all-around man than is commonly found, let us say, in business circles. The business man may have qualities that are not possessed by the officer, but the latter has had experience in the handling of men, gained in much knocking about in all parts of the world, in positions of great responsibility, that the former cannot boast. Many of them enter without the good foundation of education that is generally provided for the successful professional or business man; but it is impossible to exercise the command of any unit, to be responsible for its efficiency, and to prepare the essays and lectures required of officers, without making up more than the ground lost at the beginning. 'What is the mental equipment required by the officer?' asks our English contemporary. 'Does it consist of book learning? Is it properly tested by the ability to pass examination and to prepare essays and lectures? Does it not rather consist in the ability to inspire and lead men and to act in circumstances where resource, decision, and resolution are required? Few real soldiers will have any doubt upon this point. Colonel Maude says, and the observation is true, that serious students of war have very seldom indeed shone as leaders at the head of their men. He sincerely believes that the attempt to compel our officers to look mainly to book studies as the surest avenue to success would be fatal to our best efficiency. War is a complex business, providing scope indeed for students, but providing many more for men of force and action, and the brain best fitted to



## Good Teeth; Good Health

COLGATE'S  
DENTAL POWDER

Perfect as a cleanser, an efficient antiseptic, and free from grit or injurious substances, Colgate's is the ideal Dentifrice.

Handsome Trial Box with patent top, exact duplicate of regular size, sent for 4c. (stamps).

Colgate & Co.  
Dept. 29

55 John St., New York



grapple with its complexities is that which, upon a sufficient basis of study, has been trained to deal with the situations of warfare in the field. Colonel Maude believes that the antipathy often shown by men of action to the student is founded on experience, and is justified by science. The solution of the problem is being found, and must be found still more, in placing heavy responsibility for the efficiency of men upon the young officer at as early an age as possible. Much more by the success attained in developing the efficiency of troops than by the passing of paper examinations should the quality of officers be appraised."

At the present time, when the financial provisions for the British navy are prominently before us, says the Engineer, one is led to reflect upon the continual growth in the size and cost of war vessels, and to wonder where the increase is going to end. The cost of the old Dreadnought in 1875 was about £55 per ton of displacement, the cost of the 1907 battleship of that name just over £100 per ton of displacement, and while the cost per ton has thus nearly doubled, on account of the increase of size, the total cost of the ship has trebled.

The Novoe Vremya states that the Russian navy lost in the war a total of fifty-six vessels, with a gross displacement of 249,000 tons, to which must be added auxiliary vessels, with a displacement of 21,000 tons. The addition of ships ready and building up to Jan. 1 represents 145,000 tons, and the number of vessels 159.

Of these 109 are torpedo craft, displacing 35,650 tons, sixty-nine of them destroyers and sea-going torpedoboats, ten of them small boats, and thirty submarine boats. In addition are gunboats, mining vessels, auxiliary vessels, to the number of thirty-six. The present strength of the Russian navy gives a total displacement for battleships of 161,000 tons; for cruisers, 126,000 tons; for torpedo craft, 54,000 tons; and for special, old and auxiliary ships, 253,000 tons. For the manning of the ships 57,000 men will be required, but the present strength is 47,000.

On March 3, on the firing ground at Muggiano, Spezia, took place the first trials of the special concrete prepared by Signor D'Adda for the protection of warships. The caisson containing the concrete, eight feet square and constructed of five-eighths inch homogeneous iron plating, the concrete being four feet thick, was placed vertically, supported by beams. A shell from a 12-in. gun, with a velocity of 1,919 feet at the point of impact, struck the caisson about thirty inches from the upper edge, with the result that the vertical beams were projected to the back, while the upper angles of the caisson opened, the side plates flew out, and the concrete was driven out from the caisson, leaving it a shell. Signor D'Adda protested against the insufficiency of the preparations, and said it was scarcely a fair trial.

Col. F. D. V. Wing, R.F.A., in a lecture at the Royal United Service Institution on March 18, said that "the deciding factor in a battle under present conditions must be the fire combat, and the side which first failed in ammunition had certain defeat in front of it. Owing to the difficulty of replenishing ammunition in action the carrying capacity of a man was an important point. For the purpose of getting up fresh supplies it was said that in Manchuria bundles of ammunition were dragged into the firing line by means of long ropes. It was not reported how these ropes were laid out, but if such a method was likely to be used it would be quite easy to throw a rope some distance ahead over an extended firing line by means of a small rocket on the principle of life saving rockets."

It was pointed out by a Japanese naval officer, when on a visit to the captured Russian battleship Orel, says the United Service Gazette, that the torpedo nets of that vessel were of too light weight to be effective. These nets of the Sebastopol did excellent work, under disadvantageous conditions, in stopping Japanese torpedoes, in spite of the fact that the torpedoes were fitted with net cutters. Great Britain fits them, and the latest type of net fitted on the Dreadnought weighs about five pounds per square foot, and can be maintained in position with the ship at a speed of ten knots. These nets can be put out or taken up and secured in place in from two to three minutes. Torpedo nets are not used in the French naval service.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, Washington, D.C., report the following list of patents granted March 24: Submarine boat, Frank Mott; firearm, Henry H. Talbot; repeating firearm, Lewis L. Hepburn; repeating firearm, Lewis L. Hepburn; target practice attachment for firearms, James M. Clark, 3d; gun-cleaner, Orlo

## Club Cocktails



## A Bottled Delight

THERE is always something lacking in the flavor of a made-by-guesswork cocktail. CLUB COCKTAILS are the only perfect cocktails. A mixed-to-measure blend of rare old liquors aged in wood—always uniform in flavor, fragrant, delicious, appetizing, a CLUB COCKTAIL is a vastly better drink than any chance-mixed cocktail possibly could be.

7 kinds. At all good dealers. Manhattan (whiskey base) and Martini (gin base) are universal favorites.

G.F. Heublein & Bro.

HARTFORD NEW YORK LONDON

P. Ward; submarine projectile, Theophilus Tucker; magazine rifle, John J. Catron; apparatus for sighting rifles, Nemeth Aloys and Otto Strohbach; steering apparatus for torpedoes, Abraham J. Van Stockum; means for actuating submersible-rudders for torpedoes, Albert E. Jones.

A fine, robust soldier after serving his country faithfully for some time became greatly reduced in weight, owing to exposure and scanty rations, until he was so weak he could hardly stand. Consequently, he got leave of absence (furlough) to go home and recuperate. He arrived at his home station looking very badly. Just as he stepped off the boat one of his old friends rushed up to him and said: "Well, well, Pat, I am glad to see you're back from the front." Pat looked worried and replied: "Begorra, I knew I was getting thin, but I niver thought you could see that much."—Ladies' Home Journal.

THE NEW ARMY AND NAVY STANDARD  
CANVAS PUTTEE  
LEGGING

made in khaki color and in olive drab.



PATENTED  
June 25 and  
Dec. 31, 1907

The smartest legging ever made of canvas. It is handsome in appearance, retains its shape under all conditions, is durable and convenient. The adjusting is but the work of a moment; it is as easily put on as taken off. No laces or bottom straps. The peculiar construction of the legging is such that it will shape itself to almost any leg and retain its smart appearance. This legging has already become very popular with all those who have tried it. It has been adopted by the Government for officers and enlisted men, and is patented in U. S., Canada and France. Patents are also pending in the various countries.

Sold by Leading Dealers Everywhere.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write direct to the makers.

ROSENWASSER BROTHERS

472 Broadway - - New York

## White Rock

"The World's Best Table Water"

## Makes Pearly Teeth

Prevents decay and accumulation of tartar

Doctor SHEFFIELD'S Antiseptic

## Crème Dentifrice

the original Tooth Paste—introduced in 1850. Every ingredient Purest and best.

MRS. KATHERINE A. BIDWELL, Mrs. Sarah B. Darling. Purchasing Agents. No Charge. References. Summer address, 51 West 16th St., New York.



"NAME ON EVERY PIECE"

LOWNEY'S  
Chocolate Bonbons

Always Delicious—Pure—  
Wholesome—Digestible

One Box will make  
A Happy Home!

Every Sealed Package guaranteed  
Fresh and Full Weight

Fancy Boxes and Baskets in exclusive  
designs—for Gifts

THE WALTER M. LOWNEY CO.  
Makers of Cocoa and Chocolates  
BOSTON, MASS.

## GEORGE HIRAM MANN

## ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Hibbs Building, Washington, D.C.  
15 William Street, New York City

Court of Claims cases handled in association with Hon. Louis A. Pradt.

## PACH BROS.

PHOTOGRAPHERS. 935 Broadway, N.Y.

Special rates to

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS



The typewriter user always expects more  
and better service from the

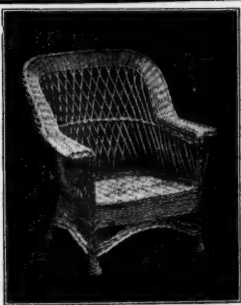
Remington  
Typewriter

than from any other writing machine. He  
has reason to, a right to, and we want him to.

## Remington Typewriter Company

(Incorporated)

New York and Everywhere



## A Sperling

MANUFACTURER OF WILLOW FURNITURE

For twenty-five years well known to  
officers of both Services.

We have hundreds of testimonials as to  
the satisfactory quality of our goods from  
our Army and Navy customers throughout  
the country.

Catalogue sent on application.

354 Third Avenue,

New York



## RIDER AND ERICSSON HOT AIR PUMPS

SEND FOR GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Send stamp for "C3" Catalogue to nearest office.

**RIDER-ERICSSON ENGINE CO.**

35 Warren St., New York. 238 Franklin St., Boston.  
40 Dearborn St., Chicago. 234 Craig St., West Montreal, P.Q.  
40 North 7th St., Philadelphia. 22 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.  
Amargura 96, Havana, Cuba.



Messrs. Hatfield and Sons beg to announce to their customers and those who desire handsome military and civilian clothes, that on or about May 1 they will remove their business to the new building now in course of completion at No. 12 West 31st Street, New York City.

## HATFIELD & SONS, TAILORS AND IMPORTERS.

450 FIFTH AVENUE, Near 40th St., NEW YORK.

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Styles in Civilian Dresses.

**RICE & DUVAL**  
**ARMY & NAVY TAILORS,**  
Fashionable Civilian Dress. J. H. STRAHAN.  
251 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Opposite Post Office.

**RIDABOCK & CO.,**  
112 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK  
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS  
**MILITARY UNIFORMS  
AND EQUIPMENTS**

## JOHN G. HAAS, Uniforms,

No. 39 East Orange Street, Lancaster, Penn.

Branch Offices: 259 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY, 1308 F STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

Well known to Army Officers for the past Thirty Years.

**A. Shuman & Co.**  
Boston

## Army & Navy Tailors



**THE WARNOCK UNIFORM CO.,**  
19 and 21 WEST 31st STREET,  
Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.  
**CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, UNIFORMS.**  
HIGHEST AWARD PARIS EXPOSITION 1900.

**W.M. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY**  
FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS - - - PHILADELPHIA

## Army and Navy Officers Uniforms and Equipments

Branch Offices:

NEW YORK, 459 Broadway, Cor. Grand. BOSTON, 7 Temple Place

**PROPOSALS** will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., June 16, 1908, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., and Fore River Ship and Engine Building Company, Quincy, Mass., a quantity of electric hoist equipments, motors, etc. Applications for proposals should refer to Schedule 949. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, E. B. ROGERS, Paymaster General, U.S.N. 3-30-08

**SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE** will be received at the office of the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, until 2:00 o'clock p.m., April 30th, 1908, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the construction and complete equipment of a twin screw steel Cable Steamer for Army Service; length 160 feet, breadth 32 feet, depth 17 feet, in accordance with conditions, specifications and drawings which can be obtained by addressing the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. Proposals to be marked "Steamer for Cable Service."

**PROPOSALS** for manufacturing tents for the Marine Corps. Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D.C., March 27, 1908. **SEALED PROPOSALS**, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 10 a.m., April 9, 1908, and then be publicly opened, for manufacturing conical, storage, wall and shelter tents, including flies, and furnishing poles, pins, etc. Material will be furnished by the Marine Corps at Government expense. Proposal blanks, specifications and other information may be obtained at this office and the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.M.C., 1100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive informalities. F. L. DENNY, Colonel, Quartermaster.

**WAR DEPARTMENT, GENERAL DEPOT** of the Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D.C. Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received in this office until 11 o'clock a.m., Saturday, April the 25th, 1908, and then publicly opened, for constructing granite monument on Crab Island, Lake Champlain, New York. Specifications with further information can be obtained upon application to the Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D.C., M. GRAY ZALINSKI, Major and Quartermaster, U.S. Army.

## HIGHLAND

BRAND

## Evaporated Milk

THE ORIGINAL  
and BEST



**Superior Quality**  
has made **HIGHLAND**  
Brand the recognized  
standard.

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.  
HIGHLAND, ILL.

## A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Largest Manufacturers in the World  
of Official Athletic Supplies.

**BASE BALL, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL,  
GOLF, FIELD HOCKEY, BASKET BALL.**  
Official ATHLETIC IMPLEMENTS.  
Plans and Blue Prints of Gymnasium Paraphernalia  
Furnished Upon Request.

Spalding's Catalog of all Athletic Sports Mailed Free to any address.

## A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

New York, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco.



CELEBRATED HATS.

## ARMY AND NAVY CAPS A SPECIALTY.

178 and 180 Fifth Ave., between 22d and 23d  
Sts., and 181 B'way, near Cortlandt St.,  
New York; Palmer House, Chicago; 914  
Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Agencies in all Principal Cities.

## PATENTS

**WILKINSON, FISHER  
& WITHERSPOON.**  
Attorneys-at-Law and  
Solicitors of Patents  
O'ray Building, Washington, D.C.,  
and No. 2 Rector St., New York City  
PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in United States and  
Foreign Countries. Pamphlet of instructions furnished free on  
application.

## SULLIVAN & FRANCIS,

Army and Navy Contracts  
MANILA, P.I.

## Are You Constipated?

It causes more than half the sickness in the world, especially of women. It can be prevented if BEECHAM'S PILLS are taken whenever nature calls for assistance. Comfort and happiness follow the use of

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

There's no secret about the value of BEECHAM'S PILLS as a family medicine. Thousands of families always keep a box handy—and it is the first resort in case of sickness appearing, being the "stitch in time" which prevents further trouble, and possibly serious illness.

If you have not got a box of

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

in the house, get one now, you never know how soon it may be needed. A few doses taken when ailments arise will soon restore you to health and vigor.

Sold by Druggists at 10c. and 25c., or mailed by B. F. ALLEN CO., 565 Canal St., New York City. If your Druggist does not keep them.

## MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

## BENT & BUSH

15 School Street,  
BOSTON.

## UNIFORMS BUILDERS

S. N. MEYER

1231 Pa. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

## F. J. HEIBERGER, Jr.

ARMY and NAVY

**Merchant Tailor,**  
15th Street, opp. U. S. Treasury,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

## The Allen Dense Air Ice Machine

Used in the U. S. Navy

Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets or large steam yachts.

H. B. BOELKER, NEW YORK

41 Maiden Lane.

## A Healthy Growth

No fact better illustrates the pre-eminence of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL among American Service periodicals than the constant, steady growth of its circulation from month to month and year to year. It is likewise an impressive illustration of the hold the JOURNAL has on its special constituency.

Previous to the Spanish-American War the JOURNAL had practically reached the limit of circulation made possible by the then-existing Regular Army and Navy. Following a very substantial increase in circulation, caused by the Spanish War and the Philippine insurrection, the paper has continued to steadily add new subscribers until the war-time record has been far surpassed.

This is merely the result of deliberate judgment of the Service regarding a paper it has known and approved for 45 years.

No Military Paper in America has ever possessed a circulation approaching the present circulation of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Published every Saturday, 20 Vesey St., New York